

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 181

PRICE TWO CENTS

SO. NEW ENGLAND IS PREVENTED FROM REMOVAL

Judge Braley Approves Promise of Defendant Railroad's Counsel Not to Move or Encumber Any of Its Property

RECEIVER IS ASKED

Contractor Marsch Who Sues for \$3,500,000 to Inspect Books—Corporation to Be Allowed to Complete Its Defense on July 3

Southern New England railroad corporation was temporarily stayed today by Judge Braley of the superior court from moving any of its property from the jurisdiction of the court and from placing any incumbrance on that property. The action was taken on petition of John Marsch, contractor, who was suing for \$3,500,000 damages he alleges he sustained when worked stopped in railroad construction between Palmer and Blackstone, part of the Grand Trunk road to Providence.

Mr. Marsch sued for a receivership of the Southern New England corporation. The Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont roads are named in the suit as interested parties, in connection with the Southern New England. The text of Judge Braley's interlocutory decree was:

"That in lieu of the issuance of a preliminary injunction the stipulation of counsel for the defendant, now made in open court, that pending the further order of the court, or some justice thereof, no personal property of any name or nature belonging to the defendant corporation shall be removed from the jurisdiction of the court or any incumbrance placed thereon, and that no attachment, lien, mortgage or other incumbrance, shall be placed upon the real estate or easement of the defendant corporation, directly or indirectly, by or through the defendant corporation, or any officer thereof, is hereby approved."

"That the defendant complete its pleadings on or before July 3, 1913, under the provisions of equity rule 21.

"That on and after the 7th day of July reasonable right shall be afforded to the plaintiff by the defendant to inspect all books, papers and other documents in its possession or under its control, referring to, bearing upon or concerning in any way the relations of the Southern New England corporation with the Grand Trunk railway of Canada and the Central Vermont Railway Company, either or both, in so far as said relations are within the scope of the plaintiff's case as stated in his bill.

"That the application of the plaintiff for a receiver as prayed for in his bill is continued for further consideration, and that the cause stand for further orders."

CURRENCY BILL INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—When the members of the House ways and means committee met today the question of public hearings on the administration currency bill, introduced Thursday in the Senate by Senator Owen and in the House by Representative Glass, was to be determined.

Several changes have been made in the bill as a result of the numerous conferences in which President Wilson, Democrats of the House and Senate committees, treasury department officials and committees of bankers took part, after the publication of the proposed measure several days ago.

However, despite earnest appeals that the federal reserve board to control the proposed new currency system be increased, and that the bankers be given representation, no change in this provision was made.

Re-inserted in the bill was the original proposition for retiring the present bank notes within 20 years, and the substitution of additional federal reserve notes for them. This eliminates the proposed limit of \$300,000,000 in reserve notes contained in the bill as originally made public.

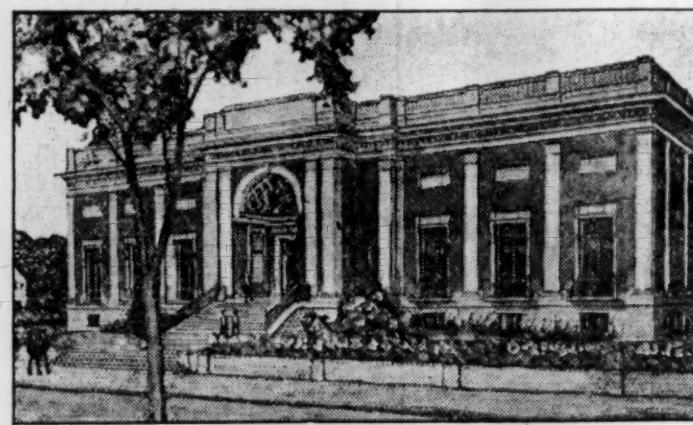
Mr. Mann Thursday attacked the methods used in preparing the bill. He objected to the statement of President Wilson that the members of the banking and currency committee had been consulted in framing the bill.

"The President," he said, "was a little loose as to his facts or a little careless as to his language. The members of the committee were not consulted. The Democratic members were."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republic member of the Senate currency committee, and a former member of the national monetary commission, issued a statement Thursday in which he urged immediate action towards currency reform, but criticized certain features of the new administration bill.

Mr. Weeks thought it would be infinitely better judgment to delay, rather than pass, a bill which contained provisions which were fundamentally wrong. "The proposed plan provides that every

BEVERLY'S \$110,000 PUBLIC LIBRARY



Structure is of brick with marble trimmings

ENTENTE IS KNIT BY M. POINCARÉ'S VISIT TO LONDON

President's Departure Is Almost Triumphal Progress and the King Attends Station to Bid Farewell to Head of France

SIGNIFICANCE GREAT

Special Cable to the European Bureau

LONDON—Precisely at 10 o'clock this morning the French President left London. The King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught as well as Sir Edward Grey, the lord mayor, the French ambassador and a large number of distinguished Englishmen met him on the platform at Victoria station to say good-by.

His drive across the park from St. James palace to the station was almost a triumphal progress and perhaps no foreign guest has ever left the country with a warmer send-off.

There is no question that the visit both politically and socially has been a tremendous success and that the entente has been knit together with greater firmness than could have been imagined from the presence of one man.

M. Poincaré had a busy day yesterday. In the morning he traveled to Windsor and drove to the castle through decorated streets. On his return he passed through Hyde Park at the moment when the Royal was almost full, and after a very brief interval drove again to luncheon with the French colony at the Hyde Park hotel.

His speech here was a purely domestic one, devoted to urging the French colony in London to stand by their country in every eventuality.

After luncheon the President drove to Olympia, where he passed two hours with the King and Queen in witnessing the various competitions of the horse show.

In the evening he was entertained by Sir Edward Grey at dinner at the foreign office, from whence he proceeded to Buckingham palace to take part in the state ball.

BEVERLY WILL DEDICATE NEW LIBRARY TODAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—The new \$110,000 public library building on Essex, Winter and Dane streets will be dedicated today. The new building is of brick with marble trimmings, occupies a commanding location across from the common. It was built by a commission outside of the city government, the first so constructed and was built within the appropriation. Those who will take part in the program include Mayor H. A. Macdonald, Col. William R. Driver of the library trustees, William Galloupe of the commission, Judge W. C. Loring who will preside, the Rev. B. R. Bulkeley and Prof. George Edward Woodberry who will deliver the address. The library has a lecture room capable of seating 160, good reading and reference rooms, and is well ventilated and lighted. Cass Gilbert of New York designed the building. It is hoped to have the building ready for the delivery of books soon after the first of July. The stack room has accommodations for 70,000 volumes.

PRESIDENT READY TO LEAVE CAPITAL WITH HIS FAMILY

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and their daughters, will leave here late today for Cornish, N. H., for a brief vacation.

The length of the President's stay will depend on Congress. If both Houses agree to a recess over July 4, then the executive will not return until a week from next Monday. If the recess is not agreed on—and there was a general belief today that it would not be—then the President will come back here on Monday.

The president does not desire to appear in the light of personally enjoying a vacation while members of Congress are held here considering legislation which he has demanded for the benefit of the country.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughters will remain in their summer home until next October unless something should come up to disarrange their plans.

BULGARIA CLAIMS BALKAN SITUATION IS NOT SERIOUS

Special Cable to the European Bureau

LONDON—Yesterday the Skupstina sat with closed doors to discuss the Bulgarian difficulty. It is understood that the premier has carried the day, but nothing will be definitely known till the open session takes place today. The account of the recent fight in the neighborhood of Kotchana supplied by the Bulgarian foreign office differs fundamentally from that published in Belgrade. According to Bulgaria nothing worse occurred than an attempt of a Bulgarian band to occupy a Servian position. In Vienna there is a tendency to take an extremely pessimistic view of the situation, but this is entirely unjustified by facts.

CITY'S GROWTH RATE DOUBLES

Indications of a growth of nearly double that of last year are given by the names in the new city directory. The book shows an actual increase of 9428 names which it is said would correspond to an increase of 20,420 population. The increase since the census year would put the present figure at 739,800.

For informing, wholesome and interesting reading what is more acceptable than a daily newspaper exemplifying the best in journalism? Will you not pass your Monitor along when you have read it that some one else may become acquainted with it?

RETALIATORY TARIFF PLAN IN CAUCUS PASSES

Senate Democrats by Vote of 26 to 9 Indorse Committee's Amendment for Countervailing Duties on Wheat and Flour

TWO DAYS OF DEBATE

WASHINGTON—Following two days of debate, the Senate Democratic caucus today voted 26 to 9 to sustain the finance committee and retain countervailing duties on wheat and flour.

The nine who voted for unlimited free trade in the products were Fletcher, Florida; Lea, Tenn.; Swanson, Virginia; Martine, New Jersey; O'Gorman, New York; Reed, Missouri; Salisbury, Delaware; Sheppard, Texas, and Vandaman, Mississippi.

The section of the bill approved provides that where there is discrimination against American wheat or wheat products there shall be assessed a countervailing duty of 10 cents per bushel for wheat and 45 cents a barrel on flour.

President Wilson was informed today that there was no present likelihood of the Senate Democratic caucus reporting the tariff bill to the Senate proper until after July 4.

Senators Kern, James, Shields and Chamberlain had a conference with the executive and explained to him the progress that has already been made. They said, however, that because of the desire of the majority members to have the bill as nearly perfect as possible before it is actually taken up on the floor, it is necessary to proceed slowly.

Senator Kern, as majority leader, told the President that if he wanted to stay in New Hampshire over July 4, there was no reason why he should not do so. The senator urged the President to take as much of a vacation as possible at the present time, but Mr. Wilson did not say what his intentions were.

The old Eaton homestead was built 112 years ago by Lilley Eaton, 2d, whose name is prominent in local history. Later, when it came into the hands of Lilley Eaton, 3d, it was the headquarters of the post office, local savings bank and municipal offices. About this time, also, it acquired the name of the Pilgrim's hotel, because Baptist clergymen supplying the local pulpit were entertained there. Church meetings were held on the third floor.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK SCORE ONE EACH IN FIRST

Two games are scheduled this afternoon at Fenway park between the world champion Boston Americans and Manager Chance's New York team. Postponement of Thursday's contests makes it necessary to play double-headers today and tomorrow.

When the first game started Manager Stahl sent Leonard into the pitcher's box, while Carrigan caught. For New York Keating and Sweeney were the battery. Umpire Hart officiated behind the plate and Umpire Dineen on bases.

PORT DIRECTORS TALK RATES WITH INTERSTATE HEAD

WASHINGTON—Hugh Bancroft and William S. McNary, directors of the port of Boston, had a long conference with Commissioner Clark, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, today in regard to the recently reaffirmed decision of the commission refusing the port favorable differential railroad rates on its imports.

Certain phases of the decision in respect to the exact meaning of which the Boston interests are in doubt were discussed at length and commissioner Clark was asked to place on them the interpretation of the commission.

At the close of the discussion the Boston port directors stated that at the request of Commissioner Clark they would give out no information as to what took place during the conference and that the specific reasons of their visit to Washington would not be made public until they had the opportunity of conferring with the railroads.

ICE DEALERS ARE BEING WATCHED FOR SHORT SALES

Inspectors of the sealer of weights and measures office are patrolling the city today in an effort to secure the names of men delivering short weight ice. One conviction has already been secured and five other prosecutions have been begun in the police courts of Greater Boston.

Cooperation by the public is necessary to make the campaign successful, Charles B. Woolley, sealer of weights and measures, told Mayor Fitzgerald, in reporting the work accomplished by his staff of deputy sealers in the past few days.

Because of this the mayor wants the public generally to notify his office or the office of the sealer if ice dealers refuse to weigh the ice when requested to do so.

CHILDREN AT SALEM WILLOWS

SALEM, Mass.—Over 3000 children are being entertained today at the Salem Willows by the Read fund. This is an annual event. The children are taken on trolleys to the Willows, and have lunch and all the forms of shore amusement free.

EATON HOMESTEAD AT WAKEFIELD



Century-old structure that is to be replaced by modern building

OLD WAKEFIELD RESIDENCE SOON TO BE DEMOLISHED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Work of razing

the old Eaton homestead at the corner of Main and Salem streets, to begin tomorrow, will mark the passing of one of Wakefield's historic landmarks—building which was the home of one of the town's foremost citizens of early days, the leading town store, the first home of the local Baptist denomination, a bank and in later years again a dwelling.

Mrs. Harvey B. Evans, owner of the property, will erect this summer a residence, costing about \$10,000, and will occupy it. The location faces the park and Quannapowitt lake, and is considered one of the finest residential sites in the town.

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SCHOOL BIRD CLASSES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Massachusetts Audubon Society Establishes One Hundred and Thirty-Nine Organizations in Addition to Those in the Field

HABITS ARE STUDIED

One hundred and thirty-one classes for the study of birds have been added this spring to the 91 classes already established by the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

The opposing counsel had a lengthy argument before the court came in and could not apparently come to an agreement regarding the affirmative defense of the defendants.

The government will then start to offer its testimony and will conclude Aug. 12. From that date to Sept. 27 the defendants will put in testimony. From that time to Oct. 7 the government will be given an opportunity for rebuttal. The court reserves the right to rule on any question that may come before the examiner.

The opposing counsel had a lengthy argument before the court came in and could not apparently come to an agreement regarding the affirmative defense of the defendants.

William S. Gregg for the government objected to the phrase "infringement" in the orders drawn by the defendant on the ground that it would open up the question of patent litigation and would take too long to settle.

Attorney Frederick P. Fish for the United Shoe said that the company's affirmative defense depended upon a thorough understanding of the question and he wanted the whole matter settled before an examiner. He reserved the right to take up the infringement question before the court if it was not decided by the examiner.

The order states that the examiner will take testimony in the government's bill in equity particularly that part relating to the absorption in 1899 by the company of firms with their machines and patents.

Many of the basic patents on the principal machines owned and controlled by them, the government says, were about to expire, and under the ordinary course the general public would have acquired them in the near future.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATED, CHARGE

WASHINGTON—Complaint was made today by Representative Curley to Secretary Wilson concerning alleged violations of the eight-hour law at the Ellis island, N. Y., immigration station.

Through various labor organizations day laborers have protested that they have been worked nine hours daily. Gateman also complain that their wages have been reduced.

Secretary Daniels today announced that the Battleship Ohio instead of the North Dakota would participate in the Independence day celebration in Gloucester harbor with other battleships and torpedo boat destroyers.

NEW BOSTON STUDY COURSES TO BE TRIED IN FOUR SCHOOLS

The first step in the actual reorganization of courses in Boston's public schools has been taken in the decision to introduce experimental work into the Henry L. Pierce, Mary Hemenway and Edward Everett schools in Dorchester and the Chapman school in East Boston. This will be done by the introduction of

French into the seventh and eighth grades of the Henry L. Pierce and Mary Hemenway schools, of German into the same grades of the Edward Everett and Chapman schools, and the departmental system into the seventh and eighth grades of all. The changes involve three fundamental objects—the elimination of non-essentials, adaptation of studies to the development of the child and a bridge of the gap now existing between the elementary and high schools.

The study of the two languages will be elementary and oral. Two and one half hours a week has been assigned to the study of the foreign language in each grade. One and one half hours of this time is taken from the study of technical grammar, which, educators say now, is out of place in the elementary school.

In the present course of study, 2½ hours per week have been given by seventh grade pupils to a study of the geography of Asia and Africa. It is the intention to take one hour per week from this subject and give it to the foreign language work. In the eighth grade 3½ hours per week have been assigned to arithmetic. Through the elimination of non-essentials here it is believed one hour can be taken without loss from this subject and transferred to the study of a foreign language.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Sixty California veterans left for Gettysburg on Thursday in a special train. NASHVILLE, Tenn.—S. A. Cunningham, Tennessee's commissioner for the Gettysburg reunion, has received a telegram from Secretary Lewis E. Beiter of the Gettysburg commission at Harrisburg, Pa., in which Mr. Beiter says reports that only United States flags will be permitted at the reunion are unauthorized. The statement was in response to an inquiry whether Confederate battle flags were to be barred. Miss Clara B. Cutler, first assistant at the Henry L. Pierce school, will have charge of the work there. Miss Mary Polk, first assistant at the Mary Hemenway school, will conduct the foreign (Continued on page eleven, column four)

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Sir Edward Carson Declares Ulster Will Beat Government

COALITION UPON HOME RULE PRESSES IT THROUGH HOUSE

Irish Autonomy Bill Passes Second Reading in Commons
After Mr. Asquith Has Done Sums and Sir Edward Carson Has Hurled Defiance at Government

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—As stated by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, the two days' discussion of the home rule bill, which was recently reintroduced into Parliament under the Parliament act, resulted in a coalition majority of 98 against Mr. Balfour's motion for the rejection of the bill. The motion that the bill be read a second time was then carried without division.

Only very hopeful or very despondent people, according to their point of view, expected any other result. No stranger, unacquainted with British political conditions, would have guessed from the calm which prevailed in the House of Commons during the debate that the subject of discussion was one which, in the opinion of many, might plunge a country into civil war. But the calm of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour explained, was the calm of utter weariness.

There was a "scene" in the House on the opening day of the debate, arising out of the recent Marconi developments, but possibly many who were present did not realize that there had been a scene till they read about it in the evening papers. Any honorable member, however, might have created a real "scene" and earned immediate fame by announcing that, as a result of the arguments of the party opposite, he had altered his opinion on home rule. It was the knowledge that nothing like this could possibly happen which more than anything else was responsible for the lethargic attitude of the House towards a very vital and urgent problem.

Nevertheless the speeches delivered were remarkably good, the best perhaps being those of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Birrell, and Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Asquith Does Sums

Mr. Asquith began his speech by a series of calculations tending to show that the country had certainly not turned against the government on the question of home rule. In 21 by-elections since the home rule bill was passed, in which there had been Liberal or Labor candidates, the home rule vote recorded had been 121,269 as against 105,368. In these 21 elections the government had lost four seats and gained one—and not an unimportant one either. Mr. Asquith added, amidst loud ministerial cheers—in the city of Londonderry. In two of the by-elections in which the government had lost there were three-cornered contests and the votes cast for home rule candidates were 16,181 as against 12,281 votes for the Unionist candidates. And so on.

One of the pleasures of London life is to hear Mr. Asquith doing electioneering "sums" in the House of Commons, but, according to Mr. Balfour, anything more inconclusive, anything more unsatisfactory to the man who knows the currents of public opinion, could not be imagined.

Leaving this point, Mr. Asquith asked the opposition what alternative proposals they had to offer. A general election was the quick response from the benches opposite. Would that solve the difficulty? Mr. Asquith asked; would a general election if it went in favor of home rule subdue or get rid of the hostility of Ulster? A vigorous "No" was the reply of Ulster representatives.

Answer Caught Up

Then, Mr. Asquith declared, beaming at members opposite, there was no use at all in having a general election, a reply which, as Mr. Balfour remarked unkindly later, drew the loudest cheers from the ministerial benches.

Finally Mr. Asquith, speaking with

great animation and vigor, asked the House what, if this bill did not pass, it was going to do with the people of Leinster, Munster, Connaught and even part of Ulster. The responsibility of members opposite if they succeeded in preventing the passage of the bill would be far more serious than the responsibility of the government. What they were asking from Parliament and the country was a mandate to coerce the vast majority of the Irish people, to prevent them obtaining that which they had the right to demand and were determined to achieve.

Mr. Balfour followed Mr. Asquith. His most effective point was made when he protested against such a bill being passed under what was, even in the opinion of the government, a merely provisional constitution. If they were going to have an act of unconstitutional tyranny put forward for any part of the kingdom at all events let it be done with the authority of the constitution as it was, or as it ought to be.

T. P. O'Connor was amused but not particularly to the point with his extracts from opponents' speeches, and the threadbare arguments of other speakers failed to hold the interest of the House.

It remained for Sir Edward Carson to do this on the second day of the debate in a vigorous reply to the prime minister. His hope that this would be the last time he would trouble the House in discussing the matter was interpreted in their own way by ministerialists and received with encouraging cheers.

Sir Edward Carson Defiant

The Conservatives cheered, however, when Sir Edward Carson said that Ulster in its threat of armed resistance had behind it the whole force of the Unionist and Conservative party, including the leader and former leader of the opposition. The cheering was renewed when he reversed the prime minister's conundrum and asked whether, in the event of a general election going against home rule, the prime minister would undertake to withdraw his support from the Nationalist party. The prime minister knew that he was in a helpless and hopeless position and the government was certainly not strong enough to put in force a single clause of the bill.

Finishing on a note of triumph, Sir Edward Carson said that Liberals might laugh and jeer but Ulster was going on and eventually would beat them. For himself he would take the responsibility for every resistance the north of Ireland was able to organize. Liberals were crying peace where there was no peace. They knew it and they would fail.

Then followed speeches on the usual lines from Bonar Law and Mr. Redmond, and an interesting maiden speech by Mr. Hogg, the victor of Londonderry. With a brilliant speech by Mr. Birrell, the Irish secretary, who declared vigorously that the opposition could not hope to solve the Irish problem, by coming to Irishmen with hands full of subsidies, with mouths full of sneers at their aspirations, and with tongues libelling their characters, the debate ended as stated.

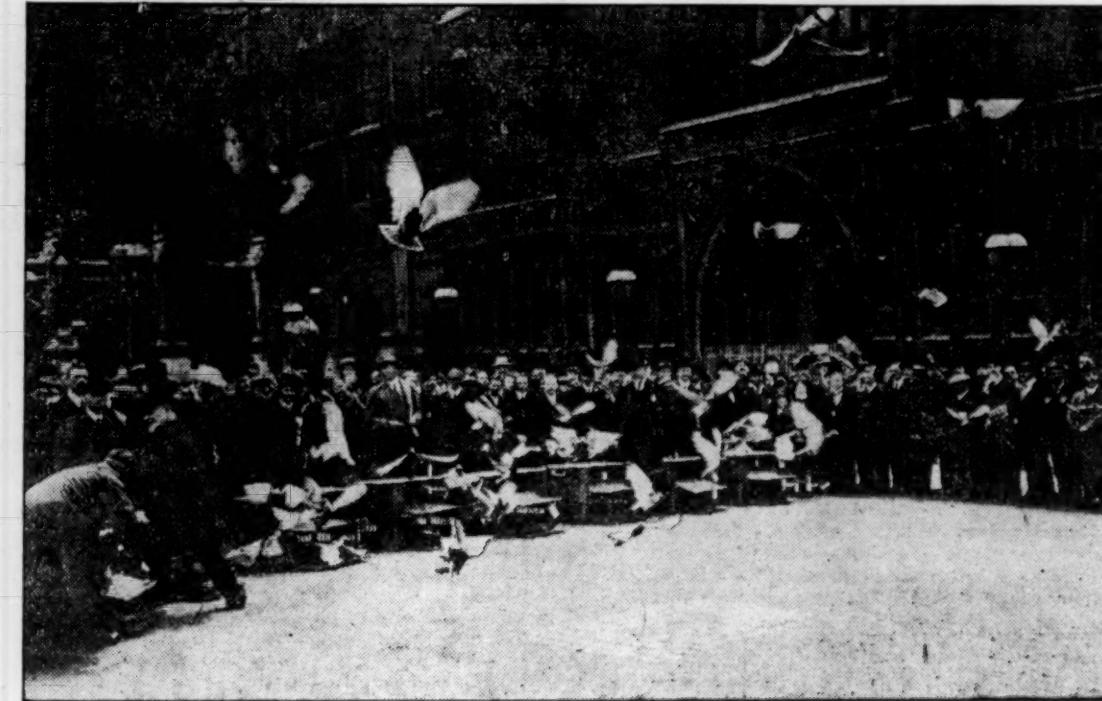
HAUPTMANN PLAY STIRS SILESIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Herr Gerhart Hauptmann's festival play, which is being performed at the Breslau exhibition, has been the cause of vehement protest by the chiefs of the Provincial Leagues of Veterans for Silesia.

The play, which commemorates the war of independence of 1813, ascribes the glory of the rising of the people against Napoleonic tyranny to the love of freedom in the people themselves, and to the love of their country manifested by the leaders of the people, Stein, Blucher, Gneisenau, Jahn and Fichte. The kings and emperors which figure in the history of the struggle Herr Hauptmann ridicules without mercy.

The friends of Herr Hauptmann, and they are many in Germany, argue that he has not gone beyond the limits of history, and that his play has strong patriotic flavor.

LEGISLATORS TEST MERIT OF HOMING PIGEONS



(Copyright by the London News Agency)

Members of British House of Commons liberating Pontefract and Shipley birds in Palace yard

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A very large crowd, which included the speaker and a number of members of Parliament, gathered recently in Palace yard at the House of Commons to witness the start of a race between "teams" of homing pigeons.

Over 90 competitors, represented by 180 pigeons, took part in the race which arose out of a challenge by Handel Booth, M. P. for Pontefract, to Mr. Illingworth, chief Liberal whip and M. P. for Shipley, to show good reason why the homing pigeons of Shipley should not be declared inferior to those of Pontefract. Mr. Illingworth promptly

took up the challenge and the competi-

tion was arranged, prizes of £15, £10 and £5 being given for the best flights as well as a prize of £5 for the first pigeon home.

The chief whip was himself a competitor, and it seemed a pity that his opponent belonged to the same political party. A competition between the chief Liberal whip and, say, the chief Conservative whip would have been regarded as having almost political significance and would at any rate have tended to restore the sporting element, which is disappearing from politics in these strenuous days.

The birds were released at 10:30 a. m. The distances covered were 159 miles to Pontefract and 173 miles to Shipley, and

the results as finally worked out gave an easy victory to the Pontefract birds. This may have been due partly to the shorter distance and to a more favorable wind than the homing pigeons of Shipley experienced. The first prize went to Mr. Harding, Pontefract, whose bird reached home exactly at 2:21 p. m.; the second to Mr. Rhodes, Pontefract, whose bird arrived at 2:21 1/2 p. m., and the third was won by Mr. Beckett, Pontefract, whose pigeon arrived about 1 1/2 minutes later. The first of the Shipley birds arrived at 3:16 p. m. Whatever the reason, the final calculations showed that the Pontefract birds had attained a much higher rate of speed than the birds of Shipley.

Mr. Barthou's speech in the upper house on the subject of electoral reform was absolutely explicit on one point. He said that after the fall of the Briand ministry, as the result of the vote of the Senate on the principle of proportional representation, it was impossible for the present cabinet to support any system based on the electoral quotient. He considered that the new proposals emanating from the Senate were worthy of all consideration and should form a basis for an electoral reform which must be carried out without delay.

PROPORTIONAL PLAN DROPPED BY FRENCH SENATE

New Proposal for Electoral Reform Declared Worthy of Consideration by the Premier

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Chamber of Deputies bill embodying the principle of the representation of minorities has been finally shelved by the Senate.

The Senate committee has drawn up a counter proposal to that embodied in the bill, in which proportional representation does not figure at all. In the first clause the principle of election by a majority of votes is affirmed. The scrutin de liste is reestablished, each department electing one member for every 21,500 inhabitants. It further proposes that the deputies shall be elected for a period of not more than six years and that every three years elections shall be held for one half of the total number of constituents represented in the Chamber.

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PEACE POINTS ARE BEFORE BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE—The organizing committee of the peace conference in The Hague has sent Sir Edward Grey the following points for consideration:

(1) Review of the peace treaties in order to establish a general basis for obligatory arbitration.

(2) Establishment of the so-called "court of arbitration." The committee hopes that steps in this direction may be taken, even if the proposal which the United States made in the last peace conference is not entirely accepted in that form.

(3) A further consideration of the points which have not been settled by the London convention, and the establishment if possible of a general code as guide for the international prize court.

(4) Prohibition of the use of flying machines and airships as instruments of war.

(5) The amendment of laws dealing with contraband in time of war.

The committee further enjoins that, notwithstanding the great difficulties, a basis be sought for the restriction of armaments.

IMPORTANT FIND OF OSMIRIDIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—With osmiridium, as with other metals, such as crocoite (chromate of lead) and lodestone, Tasmania is making a record. Usually the precious white metal is found in small thin flat grains, and up till recently has never been found in situ. A short time ago, however, a prospector found, some distance north of the Savage river, west coast, rich osmiridium in serpentine rock which, although semidecomposed, had not been disintegrated and cemented together again. More recently a prospector at Bald Hills, in the same vicinity, discovered a piece of the metal weighing 9 dwt., and lately another in the same district, north of the Pieman river, also in serpentine country, unearthed a flat lump of osmiridium weighing 2 ounces, which is believed to be a world's record for weight of any single specimen of this metal.

So many municipal problems of the first importance are coming to the front, which require the undivided attention of the chief officer and chief engineer, that the municipality has found it necessary to bring out two English assistants to relieve him of purely routine work and matters of minor importance, and so leave him free for the efficient handling of the larger problems. The present executive head of the municipality, Measham Lea, is generally recognized as a most capable, energetic and resourceful officer, and keenly alert to all Karachi's needs. The municipal councilors have complete confidence in his ability to maintain the progress of the city on a par with that of the port, and to make Karachi a worthy representative of the province of Sind.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)
BREMEN, Germany—The new German battleship to replace the Weissenberg was recently launched at Bremen. The new vessel belongs to the same class as the Konig and her armament consists of 10 35.6 centimeter (14 inch) guns, 14 15 centimeter (6 inch) guns, and 12 8.8 centimeter (3.4 inch) guns. Her displacement is about 26,575 tons and her contract speed is 23 knots.

AUSTRALIA SAVES ON ARMY CLOTHES

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The management of the Commonwealth clothing factory claims as a result of the establishment of the factory that military breeches, which formerly cost 17s. 9d. a pair under the contract system, can now be supplied to the defense department at cost of 10s. 9d. Formerly the department paid 13s. 6d. for each shirt, which are now supplied for 8s.

Consequent on the recent extension of the factory, the weekly output of breeches, shirts, and greatcoats is now double what it used to be, and it is intended to further increase the number of hands employed when the funds for the next financial year are available.



See America's ONLY

Geyserland YELLOWSTONE PARK and PACIFIC COAST TRIPS

Northern Pacific Railway

\$97 From Chicago and Milwaukee

\$84 1 From St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, Superior, Omaha and Kansas City

\$94 1 From St. Louis—

To Yellowstone Park and return, via Gardiner, Mont., with complete trip of 6 days in the Park, including stage transportation, 17 meals and 5 nights lodging at Yellowstone Park hotels.

\$104 75 From Chicago and Milwaukee

\$97 65 From St. Paul—Minneapolis

\$100 65 From Duluth and Superior

\$102 25 From St. Louis—

\$92 25 From Omaha and Kansas City

To Yellowstone Park via Gardiner, Mont., returning via Yellowstone, Montana (western gateway) with trip of four days in the Park, including stage transportation, 10 meals and 5 nights lodging at Yellowstone Park Hotels. Other trips at similar low rates.

\$65 From Chicago and Milwaukee

\$55 From St. Paul—Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior, Omaha and Kansas City

\$62 1 From St. Louis—

To North Pacific Coast and return on certain days in June and July. NORTHERN PACIFIC is only line to Gardiner Gateway, original and northbound, to the Yellowstone Park. Booklets free. Let me help you plan your trip.

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A bread made after a fixed formula, carefully baked, and wrapped in waxed paper for delivery.

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PRATT BREAD CO., 300 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON

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Home Agitation Diverts Austria's Attention from Balkans

AUSTRIA WOULD WELCOME PEACE IN THE BALKANS

She Has Her Hands Full at Home With Hungarians Clamoring for Universal Suffrage and Army Increase to Secure

AMITY TALK GROWS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The attention of politicians in Austria has lately been diverted from the Balkans to the more immediate troubles at home.

The Nemesis which falls upon empires as well as upon individuals, when they enter upon a policy of expediency and of doing evil that good may come, is being experienced by the dual monarchy. It was an open secret at the last parliamentary elections in Hungary that immense sums had been devoted to "electioneering" purposes. Only those acquainted with electioneering methods in Hungary can appreciate the true value of the expression. They closely resemble the methods employed at Irish elections in the middle of last century, but with the difference that the tricks employed by the agents of one party against the other to prevent the voters reaching the booths, are here used with the approval of the central government.

The voting is not secret, thus the political persuasion of every man is public, and violence is very often employed by one party in preventing adherents of the other from reaching the ballotting box. The central government used large sums of money in getting the "working" party returned, because the question of raising the number of the Hungarian contingent of annual recruits had become very pressing. The Emperor had decided that the Austrian army, which all told numbered only about 1,500,000, counting all reservists, landwehr, and so forth, was to be raised to over 2,000,000. Thus the necessity of a submissive Parliament was apparent.

The Hungarians, meanwhile, have been agitating continually for universal suffrage, and, what is still more important in the circumstances, for a secret ballot. They also wish for direct voting. The members of Parliament desiring these reforms are backed by the mass of the people. The workmen of Budapest are ready to throw down their tools at a moment's notice and start burning tramway cars and demonstrating in a similar manner. It follows that at the mere hint of trouble the military is called out. This enrages the people still more and often leads to trouble where it might have been avoided by more conciliatory methods.

As regards the position in the Balkans the opinion is freely expressed in Vienna that Austria-Hungary would be glad to see the allies fight and reduce their strength, giving Austria an opportunity to step in when they were exhausted by fighting among themselves. This view, although feasible enough, is not general, as Austria-Hungary has quite enough to do to keep order at home without being embarrassed by new territory, and adding more Slavs to her population.

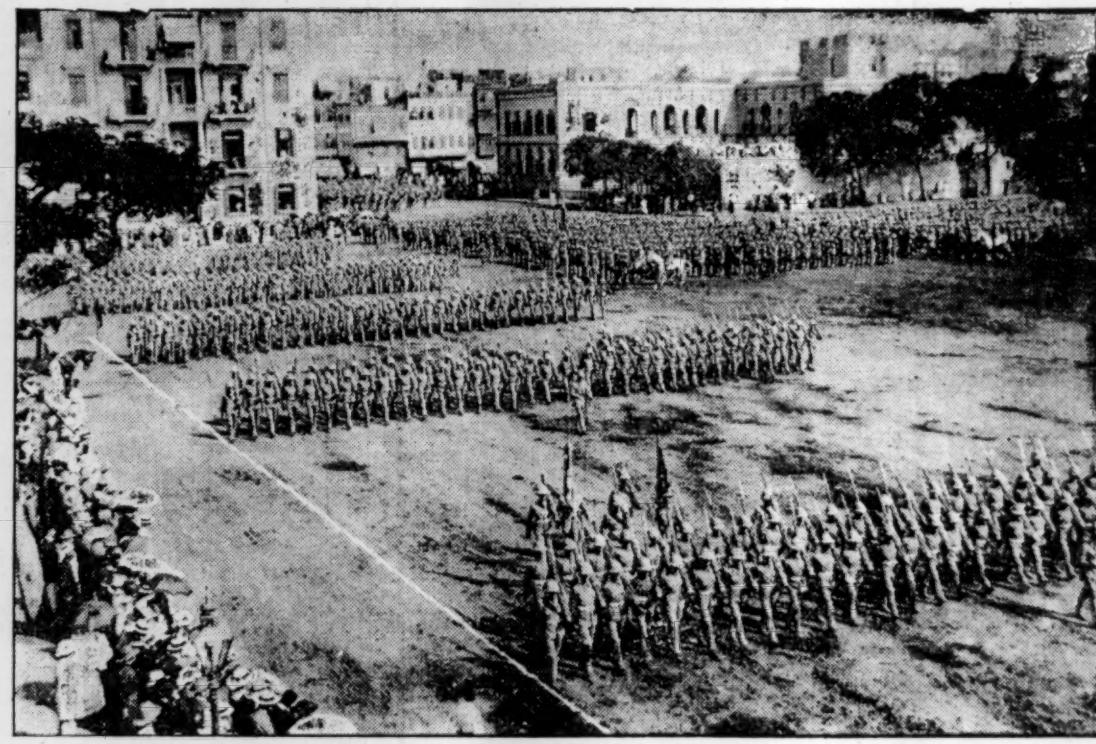
Thus, although Austria-Hungary would like to gain the ascendancy in the Balkans, and oust Russian influence in that part of Europe, it is probable that she is sincere in her desire for peace, and that the professions of those in power that they only desire trade expansion, is correct. It is also likely that Count Berchtold, a far-seeing statesman, grasps the fact that conquest by force of arms is an antiquated system. Austria-Hungary, he feels, must look rather to commercial supremacy than to feats of arms. Russia also, it is believed, is counselling the Balkans to moderation.

IRRIGATION PLANS OF VICTORIA TOLD TO COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—E. Mead, Victorian irrigation expert, giving evidence before the Dominion's royal commission at Melbourne, gave information on the subject of irrigation which should be of interest to many. Works completed or in course of erection are capable of irrigating 400,000 acres of which 215,000 acres were irrigated last year. Additional plans and estimates are well advanced to increase the total acreage of irrigated land to 700,000 acres.

Over 10,000,000 acres are supplied with domestic and stock water from the irrigation works. The total investment in state irrigation works reaches £7,500,000. At Mildura, the oldest of the fruit settlements on the River Murray, 600 persons are maintained on 12,000 acres, which last year produced £400,000 worth of fruits. A ten-acre orange grove will yield a greater return than 300 acres of wheat; and one acre of lucerne or alfalfa will fatten more sheep than 20 acres of grass land. One half of the settlers on the irrigated blocks have come from Great Britain or America, and the percentage of failures has been very small. The rivers of Victoria could easily supply 12,000,000 "acre feet" of water a year, enough for 4,000,000 acres of irrigated land.

BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT HONOR THEIR KING



(Copyright)

Picturesque march-past before Field Marshal Lord Kitchener in Cairo on King George's birthday

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—King George's birthday was celebrated in Cairo by an early parade of all the British troops in Cairo, held in the great square in front of the Khedive's palace of Abdin in the center of the city.

Lord Kitchener, in the full dress uniform of a field marshal, took the salute on behalf of the King, and there were also present Mohammed Said Pasha, the prime minister, who is just now acting as regent in the absence of the Khedive.

WARSHIPS OF AIR SECRETLY ADDED TO GERMAN FORCE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In order to avoid any danger of airships crossing frontiers, as in the case of the Z4, future trials of new Zeppelins for Germany's aerial force will be conducted from the new landing place at Potsdam.

The present year will see the addition to the aerial divisions of the army and navy of four new Zeppelins, one Schutte-Lanz, one Gross, and two Parsevals, whilst the double sheds for airships, provided for in the new army bill, will also be ready within the year.

It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to obtain reliable information as to the state of Germany's aerial equipments, the above information being given on the authority of the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. A new Zeppelin is undergoing its trials just now, and it is quite certain that an airship will be added to both navy and army wings of the aerial squadron during the summer but, in accordance with recent official announcements, strict secrecy is being maintained with regard to new arrangements for aerial defense.

AUTO TRANSPORT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

London—The commercial and utilitarian side of motor traction will be fully dealt with at the imperial motor transport conference which will be opened in London on July 18.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will be president and the Hon. Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, will be chairman of the executive committee. The secretary of state for war, the secretary of state for the colonies, the president of the board of trade, the postmaster-general, the secretary of state for India, the high commissioners of Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and New Zealand are among the vice-presidents, and there will be many representatives from the self-governing dominions and from the crown colonies.

Among the important questions which will be discussed by the conference are the possibility of obtaining adequate supplies within the empire of fuel for internal combustion engines, the problems connected with imperial motor transport such as the production of motor vehicles suited for military and industrial work in the colonies, the organization of motor transport systems, rural transport, and road transport in cities. On some of the subjects discussed the war office will lay its views officially before the conference.

NORWAY TO ADD TO PROPERTY TAX

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The government has now dealt with the question of an increase in the property taxes. The proposals laid before the cabinet were for a sliding scale of taxation. Thus properties of from 10,000 to 15,000 kroner will be liable to a tax of 40 ore on every 1000, and so on in an increasing scale until 100 ore is levied on properties of 30,000 and upwards. The 10 per cent addition to the direct state taxes is to be retained.

COLOGNE CALLS WORLD TO LEARN WHAT IT IS DOING

Municipal Exhibition in German City Shows Civic Enterprise to Journalists of Britain

(Special to the Monitor)

COLOGNE, Germany—The municipal exhibition which has recently been opened in Cologne was visited by a party of British journalists on the invitation of the city authorities.

The objects of the exhibition are to advertise Cologne, and to stimulate interest among the people of Cologne with regard to municipal government by showing them what has been done for them in the past, and what is being done at the present moment. The exhibition is also of great interest to those connected with the government of other cities and to all who are interested in such matters.

The main features of the exhibition are the life-size exhibits showing the work of the tramways, sewers, fire-brigade, lighting, parks and other departments, and the interesting pictures and diagrams showing what these municipal activities actually mean for the people. One exhibit shows how the surplus for 1911 of municipal revenues over expenditure, a sum of 2,309,100 marks, was distributed among schools, the poor, public works and so forth; another represents the amount of capital for 1911 invested in schools, namely 36,267,600 marks; another the amount of capital invested in arts and science, 46,253,900 marks, and another the amount of taxation in relation to income.

Altogether a visit to the exhibition, coupled with a study of Cologne, shows what can be done for a city when large revenues obtained from public works by careful organization and enterprise are devoted to beautifying the city and in every direction providing a fuller life for its inhabitants. In Cologne, of course all public services are run by the municipal authorities. None of them are run, as in the case of London and many other large cities, by private enterprise or by public bodies unconnected with the city council.

N. S. W. PARENTS VALUING HIGHER FREE EDUCATION

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Under the New South Wales system of education, all children are provided with a splendid free education at the expense of the state. The present government, however, has gone further than this, and has coordinated every branch of education so that the higher walks of learning are now within the reach of every New South Wales child.

A feature of the congress was the singing by the Choral Society of Paris of the national hymn of each delegate as she first rose to address the assembly.

MILLION FRANCS AUCTION PRICE FOR REMBRANDT

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Nothing is spoken of in Parisian art circles but the fabulous price of 1,000,000 francs given at the Steengraecht sale for Rembrandt's "Bathsheba." The price, which is a record for a picture at auction, was given by Messrs. Duveen of New York and London, after a stiff fight with Mr. Wildenstein, who was supposed to be representing the Rothschild family.

Rembrandt's "Bathsheba" was painted in 1643 and three years later appeared in the sale of Willem Six's pictures in Amsterdam and was sold for 550 francs.

In 1741 it was sold at The Hague in the Van Zwieten sale and entered the collection of the Count de Brühl at Dresden. About the end of the eighteenth century it became the property of M. Poullain of Paris and figured in the Louvre sale in 1791 when it fetched 800 francs.

In 1814 it passed from the collection of Alexis de la Haute, London, into that of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and in 1830 was sold for 3937 francs. After again being sold at the G. J. Vernon sale for about 80 francs more and at the Emerson sale for 6300 francs it passed for 7875 francs into the Steengraecht family in 1841 and did not again appear upon the market until, at the Galeries Georges Petit, it surpassed the Mantegna's record of 775,000 francs at the Weber sale in 1912, by 225,000 francs, and reached the figure of 1,000,000 francs.

The same unanimity was not forthcoming, however, in the discussion dealing with the hours of work of women.

The resolution aiming at limiting women's work was received with opposition and a number of the delegates supported a counter proposal to the effect that any law limiting a woman's work should be repealed.

On the question of the furtherance of peace the conclusion was reached that women could best promote it by the education of the children and by individual propaganda.

It was moved in the section literature, art and science that women should be admitted to the bar in every country and under the same conditions as the men, and that the magistracy bench should be opened to them.

A unanimous vote was given in favor of the resolution that suffrage should be granted women in every country, moved by Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger. A qualifying clause was added, however, proposing that in order to prevent too radical a revolution in the state, the Socialists supported the resolution.

WOMEN VOTERS WANTED IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—At a recent sitting of the Paris municipal council, under the presidency of M. Chassaigne-Goyon, a number of members moved a resolution in favor of granting to women votes in the municipal elections. In introducing their proposition the members reminded the council that the reform had been introduced in foreign countries and that it had been proposed in the chamber by a deputy. M. Brunet in the name of the Socialists supported the resolution.

CARE OF CHILDREN ADDS TO EXPENSE OF SCHOOL BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a meeting of the School Boards Association at Aberdeen, held on June 6, the president, the Rev. Dr. Smith of Partick, drew attention to the growing importance attached in our day to the care and welfare of the child, as is shown by the fact of the education act and the children's act of 1908 being so soon followed by three other bills dealing with special aspects of the same subject.

The increased responsibility thus thrown on school boards shows that the trend of modern legislation is to make them answerable not only for the education of the children but for their general welfare, and of doing for the child practically all that is done at present by the parent who realizes his duty and is capable of fulfilling it. Thus they will now have the task of licensing street traders between the ages of 14 and 17.

These measures will involve a large increase of expenditure, which the secretary for Scotland, in reply to a communication sent by the association, states that he does not yet see his way to grant. The school rate for Glasgow, which is at present 1s. 8½d. on every pound of rental, will shortly be increased by 2½d., making a total of 1s. 11½d. in the pound.

BRITAIN SEEKING ENGINE FOR AIR BY COMPETITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The war office lately issued particulars of the competition for naval and military aeroplane engines mentioned by Colonel Seely in a recent speech in the House of Commons.

A prize of £5000 will be awarded to the maker of the engine which, in the opinion of the judges, best fulfills certain specified requirements, while orders to the value of £40,000 will be given to makers of engines which fulfill requirements. The orders will not necessarily go to the prize winner. Engines to the number of 10, which do not win the prize but which the judges consider to be useful aeroplane engines, will be awarded £100 in respect of each engine.

The competition, which will be held at the Royal Aircraft factory, Farnborough, will begin on Feb. 1, 1914, and entries must be made on or before April 1, 1913. The requirements to be fulfilled are as follows: (1) Horse-power 90 to 200; (2) number of cylinders to be more than four; (3) gross weight per horse-power, calculated for six hours run, not to exceed 11 pounds; (4) engine to be suitable for fitting in an aeroplane; and (5) engine to be of British manufacture throughout.

The present New South Wales minister of education, Mr. Carmichael, points out that it is now the duty of parents to see that their children get the full benefit of this great system by insisting upon regular attendance at school. The attendance figures of New South Wales public schools during 1912 indicate that parents generally are realizing the advantage of equipping their children for life by accepting the state free education to the fullest extent.

The percentage average attendance for the average weekly enrolment for all secondary and primary state schools increased from 78.8 in 1911 to 80 last year. The minister of education thinks the figures ought to be still higher, considering the great educational advantages the state offers.

JAMAICA COUNCIL WILL NOT HELP

(Special to the Monitor)

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The elected members of the legislative council of Jamaica have decided to withhold any contribution to the salary of the consul protector whom the foreign office is appointing to look after the interests of the 16,000 West Indians in the province of Limon, Costa Rica.

LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE

Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Coll and Kid, Philadelphia—Bristol, Pa.—Boston.

Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia—Boston—London.

Hinchley & Woods, 82 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

Leather Goods—Wholesale

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wool

F. N. Graves & Co., 224 Summer St., Boston

STEEL CASTINGS

George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wool

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Class of Eighty-four Is Graduated from Bowdoin College

All but One of Commencement Parts Are Taken by New England Boys—One Is From Massachusetts

TECH DEAN HONORED

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Eighty-four graduates received the degree of bachelor of arts at the one hundred and eighth commencement at Bowdoin College yesterday. The members of the graduating class who had commencement parts were Edward O. Baker of North Adams, Mass.; Laurence A. Crosby, Bangor; Cedric R. Crowell, Richmond Hill, N.Y.; Clifton O. Page, Bath; Alfred H. Sweet, Portland, and Fred D. Wish, Jr., Portland.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS

William Widgery Thomas '80 of Portland, former United States minister to Sweden and Norway.

William John Curtis '75 of New York city, lawyer and benefactor of his native town (Brunswick) and college.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE

Alfred Edgar Burton '78 of Boston, dean of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

John Hastings Quint '97 pastor of the college church.

MASTER OF ARTS

Cyrus Hermann Kotschmar Curtis of Philadelphia, publisher and donor of Portland's city auditorium organ.

Among other gifts announced at commencement dinner was a scholarship fund of \$2500 from the class of 1903.

The Charles Carroll Everett graduate scholarship was awarded to Paul Howard Douglas, '13, of Newport.

Governor Haines, speaking to the new graduates after the commencement dinner, said that the day of the convention had passed and the day of the direct primary is here.

"It is said that we are marching to pure democracy," he said. "The great question of the future is, how pure shall the democracy be? Our present educational system must be the solution of this problem."

John S. Hyde of Bath and John Clair Minot of Boston were elected to fill vacancies in the board of overseers of the college.

SCORE GRADUATE FROM NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Commencement day at Norwich University was made notable by the attendance of Brig.-Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., chief of the division of militia affairs, and Gov. Allen M. Fletcher and members of his staff.

A score of young men, whose homes are scattered through the New England states and New York, received their diplomas and degrees after four years of study and practice in military tactics as well as in the academic course. One of their number, because of his ability as a soldier, will be given a commission in the regular army.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. G. Vidmer, cavalry, relieved duty at military academy, West Point, N. Y., July 8, proceeded to join tenth cavalry en route to Winchester and report to commanding officer for duty.

Maj. G. T. Patterson, adjutant-general, relieved duty as adjutant first brigade, and from duty in eastern department, to Chicago and report to commanding officer for duty.

Changes in coast artillery corps: Capt. W. F. Hase, relieved from assignment to one hundred and thirty-first company and placed on unassigned list, report to commanding officer coast defenses of Long Island sound for duty as coast defense adjudant; Capt. H. J. B. McElgin, assigned to one hundred and thirty-first company.

First Lieut. W. S. Neely, infantry, to Gettysburg for duty under direction Maj. J. E. Normolle, quartermaster corps.

Orders June 7, directing Maj. T. W. Winston, coast artillery corps, to sail from San Francisco on July 5, amended to direct him to sail Aug. 5.

Navy Orders

Passed Assistant Surgeon I. F. Cohn, detached the Des Moines, to the Chester.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Smith, detached the Chester, to the Des Moines.

Paymaster T. J. Arms, detached receiving ship at New York, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Boatswain M. J. Wilkinson, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to command the Potomac.

Boatswain F. G. Mehling, detached command the Potomac, to home, wait orders.

Movements of Vessels

The Perry arrived at San Diego. The Maryland arrived at Chignik, Alaska.

The North Dakota arrived at Newport. The Nashville arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Galveston from Ketchikan, Alaska, to Port Angeles, Wash.

The St. Louis from Astoria to Bremerton.

The Neptune arrived at Sewall Point. The Alabama from Philadelphia to Baltimore, via Delaware breakwater and Chesapeake bay.

FIVE NEW YORK BANKS IN SUIT

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Five New York banks have been added to the defendants in the Texas oil penalty suit, and by this action the total penalties demanded have been increased to \$102,161,000.

The banks and penalties demanded against them are: Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company \$1,800,000, Central Trust Company \$27,500, United States Mortgage & Loan Company \$27,000, Chase National Bank \$27,500, Seaboard National Bank \$27,500.

WEALTH OF OSAGE INDIAN MAKES PAWHUSKA UNIQUE



Birdseye view of Pawhuska, Okla.

PAWHUSKA, Okla.—This is probably the only town of its kind in the world, for besides the full-blood Indian in blanket, and the mixed-blood with dress, manner and dwellings of the style of the white man, there is still the unusual feature of the enormous wealth of the Osage.

The allottees number 2229 and their lands lie in the rich oil and gas fields of Oklahoma. Their quarterly payments average \$100 in addition to the rentals from the 657 acres of grazing and farming lands that each allottee owns.

Pawhuska is beautifully situated on four distinct level plateaus rising from the banks of beautiful Bird creek, which surrounds the town on three sides, and this stream furnishes ample water supply for the city. From the Old Indian Council house on Main street there is an elevation of 185 feet within a mile.

On an abrupt elevation in the center of the town \$100,000 court house is being erected, while just beyond this lie the grounds of the Indian agency and Osage Indian schools. At this school all Osage Indians may attend

UNMERGING PLAN STILL HOPED FOR

WASHINGTON—After a long conference on Thursday with Secretaries Garrison and Lane over the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger, Attorney-General McReynolds was hopeful still of an agreement between the government and the railroad on a plan of dissolution before July 1 when the time for submitting plans to the United States court expires.

Before any plan is sanctioned by the government it will be submitted to President Wilson. Details of the plan under consideration have not been made public.

NEW YORK TO GIVE COURSES IN GOVERNMENT

University Plans Entirely New Series of Studies for School of Commerce Students—Advertising Among Studies Chosen

POLITICS IS INCLUDED

NEW YORK—Joseph French Johnson, dean of the school of commerce, accounts and finance at New York University announces a number of new courses for next year. In the department of public affairs, Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, the director, will give for the first time a course on "The City of New York," in which a special study will be made of the city, its conditions of business, of culture and of government.

Mr. Creecraft will offer a course entitled "The Administration of Cities," which will deal with the municipal problems arising from density of population and which will discuss the recent methods adopted in the United States and in Europe for the government of cities. He will also conduct a course in comparative politics, which will make a study of the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the leading nations of Europe, with special reference to their relation to political problems in the United States.

Mr. Selden is scheduled to give a course in "The Work of the Consular Service," in which special attention will be paid to the duties of members of the consular service in preparing reports. "Municipal Finance" will be another new course, making a study of the organization of the finance departments of cities and discussing such subjects as expenditure, municipal credit, and bond issue.

Frank Alvah Parsons of the school of applied design has been secured to give the course in "Advertising Display," which will take up the arrangement of color, ornament and type in advertising literature.

Harry Tipper will give an advanced course in "Advertising Campaigns," which will give students actual practice in this line of work.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

URBANA, Ill.—Asst. Prof. T. M. Wormser has resigned his position in the college of law at the University of Illinois, to accept the position of professor of law at Fordham University in New York city.

Commandant B. C. Morse, who has been at the university for several years and who was recently promoted from rank of major to colonel, has by action of the war department been assigned to one more year's service at the university.

The number of students enrolled in the summer session was 665. This is an increase of 25 over last year. The largest increases are in the library school, the graduate school and the college of literature and arts.

Action came only after unanimous consent to consider the measure was given by both the Democratic and Republican members of the interstate commerce committee. Senator Newlands pressed for this.

The amendment enlarges the board of arbitration under the Erdman act, from three to six. The railways have declined to submit the present disputes to a board composed of only three members.

It also provides for the appointment by the President of an official mediator, independent of all government bureaus, at a salary of \$7300.

Senator Newlands admitted that Secretary Wilson opposed the bill because the mediator was made independent of the department of labor.

Senator Robinson said the committee had been informed that all the railroads east of Chicago had agreed with their 90,000 employees that they could not arbitrate under the Erdman act but would seek to settle their difficulties under the terms of the proposed amendment.

SENATE AMENDS ERDMAN LAW OF ARBITRATION

WASHINGTON—In an endeavor to avert the threatened strike of 90,000 railway employees east of Chicago, the Senate on Thursday passed amendments to the Erdman mediation act sought by the railways and railway employees to afford suitable machinery for the settlement of their disagreements.

On Monday Prof. Cephas D. Allin will speak in the chapel on "The Constitutional Referee in Politics."

Prof. Henry A. Erikson will give an illustrated lecture on "Liquid Air" July 1 in the physics lecture hall.

July 2 will mark the return of Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the university who will address the students. There will be also a special musical program in chapel.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLUMBUS, O.—Professor and Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., of Ohio State University are spending part of the summer at Atlantic City.

Prof. J. N. Bradford has been elected vice-president of the Columbus chapter of the American Institute of Architects which was recently organized from the Columbus Society of Architects.

President W. O. Thompson will lead in the discussions at the forty-first annual convention of the National Education Association at Salt Lake City, July 5-11.

It is planned to build the new high school building for the north side on the university grounds. This building is to cost \$300,000.

Prof. Joseph Villiers Denney will deliver a series of lectures on English literature at Columbia University during July, at the summer session.

The Student Volunteer Band, whose aim is to furnish recruits to missionary work in foreign lands, announces 16 new members, as follows: Miss Rebecca Farquhar, Hubert McCrory, Paul Smith, Paul Reichel, Allen Parker, C. A. Dawson, Miss Alma Nichols and Lloyd Ganschow.

TWELVE BILLION STAMPS ORDERED

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General Burleson Thursday ordered, through the secretary of the treasury, 12,071,481,000 postage stamps, the number estimated to be needed for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The order calls for 11,980,500,000 ordinary stamps of various denominations, 20,000,000 special delivery stamps, 70,980,000 "postage due" stamps, 31,400,000 stamp books and 1,291,000 coils of stamps to be used in vending machines.

ENGINEERING SOCIETY ELECTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—At the closing session of the convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education Thursday, G. A. Anthony, dean of Tufts College, Boston, was elected president. The next annual convention will be held at Princeton, N. J.

WARSHIP TO BE GREETERED

VICTORIA, B. C.—When the New Zealand battle cruiser, New Zealand, visits this port late in July on its world tour, the citizens of Victoria, backed by the provincial government, will celebrate in a welcome to the warship.

FINAL ACCOUNT OF MRS. EDDY'S EXECUTOR MADE

CONCORD, N. H.—The final account of the Hon. Henry M. Baker, executor of the last will and testament of the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, has been settled and allowed in the probate court for Merrimac county through Rufus N. Baker and Sherman E. Burroughs, executors of the will of Mr. Baker, who passed away in Washington on May 30, 1912, and all the property in their hands has been turned over to Josiah E. Fernald of this city, who was appointed by the court to administer the estate.

The account is of interest as showing the size of the estate of Mrs. Eddy in New Hampshire, the largest ever administered by the courts of Merrimac county.

According to the figures filed by Messrs. Baker and Burroughs, they received from the Eddy estate remaining in Mr. Baker's hands at the time of his demise the sum of \$534,384.45, from which was paid out in legacies, etc., \$308,941.90, leaving a balance of \$225,442.49.

They also charge themselves with cash in savings banks totaling \$8836.73, bonds, securities, etc., appraised at \$908,308.50 and goods and chattels, the furniture at Pleasant View in this city, and copyrights on Mrs. Eddy's publications appraised at \$1,400,000, the whole amounting to \$2,833,913.02.

Among the bequests which have been paid are the following: Francis A. Baker, \$850; Charles C. Moore, estate of George H. Moore, \$850; Fred N. Ladd, \$280; Andrew J. Glover, \$10,000; Calvin A. Frye, \$19,000; Lydia B. Hall, \$950; Mary Baker Glover, \$10,000; George W. Glover, Jr., \$10,000; Edward Gresham Glover, \$10,000; Laura E. Sargent, \$4750; Pamela J. Leonard, \$2850; Henrietta E. Chanfrau, \$250, and Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York city, \$72,340.

The expenses of administration to the time the estate was turned over to Mr. Fernald were \$79,094.96, not including the sum of \$40,000 allowed the various executors for their personal services.

An item in the \$534,384.45 of receipts, namely, \$300,950, was received from the sale of Mrs. Eddy's books.

Harry Tipper will give an advanced course in "Advertising Campaigns," which will give students actual practice in this line of work.

DEGREES GIVEN BY MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—More than 1000 graduates of the year 1913 received degrees at the sixty-ninth annual commencement exercises of the University of Michigan Thursday.

The commencement exercises were delivered by Dr. George Edgar Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Dr. Vincent and Prof. Roseoe Pound of Harvard University. Dr. Rupert Blue of Washington also received an honorary degree.

The number of students enrolled in the summer session was 665. This is an increase of 25 over last year. The largest increases are in the library school, the graduate school and the college of literature and arts.

With a view to increasing the production of original songs especially suited to be sung by the student body of the normal school an invitation has been extended by Prof. Hardin Lucas, of the department of education, to all alumni to participate against the students in residence in a song-writing contest in which the winner shall hold possession for one year of a silver loving cup donated by Mr. Lucas.

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Two new deans have just been created by the regents of the college in their last meeting. Prof. H. M. Parks, in charge of the mining engineering department, has now the title of dean of the school of mines, and Prof. G. W. Peavy of the department of forestry is dean of the school of forestry.

"Legitimate business," said Mr. Davies, "need not be apprehensive of the present administration. Little business or big business which is not right should get right." After outlining the great changes which have come over the methods of conducting in the past two decades, Mr. Davies said:

"Into our business life there has come a new being, created by law, an artificial person—the corporation. Within the last decade and a half, the corporate form of enterprise has taken on great proportions. One hundred of these artificial persons, created in the last 15 years,

Greater Boston Plans a Fourth of July as Joyous as Ever

Various Celebrations Are to Be Moderate in Some Respects, but Features Will Not Be Lacking as Substitute for Noise

PROGRAMS ARRANGED

Conspicuous in the effort to have a moderate July 4 celebration for Greater Boston, which was inaugurated last year, will be the use of the parks and playgrounds by the communities that surround them. The effort has been made by the director of public celebrations as well as by the Independence day committee of citizens to return to the use of the Common as a place of meeting to hear the exercises of the day.

Boston Common will be aglow with thousands of varicolored incandescent electric lights strung in the trees along the paths and centering in the frog pond in which will be constructed a stage where the program will be given on Fourth of July night.

The night entertainment will open with a band concert in the Parkman memorial bandstand and following the entertainment at the frog pond, which will consist of folk dances and singing, the celebration will be brought to a close with a display of fireworks.

Business houses throughout the city have been asked to make a display of decorations on the nights of July 3 and 4 by red, white and blue lights and by flags in the daytime.

Flag raising exercises and salute to the colors will take place on Boston Common at 9 o'clock in the morning and will open the program, being followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by Frank G. Montague, prize orator of the last class at the Public Latin school, at 10 o'clock. He will repeat this at Faneuil hall at 11 o'clock.

There will be the regular patriotic exercises at Faneuil hall at 10:30, with Greenville S. MacFarland as orator. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will preside.

Many of the playground features will be carried on during the morning hours and the programs, which are in charge of the local committees, will consist of flag raisings, singing of national songs, athletic sports. More than 1000 gallons of ice cream have been ordered for the various localities.

There will be programs carried out at Brighton and Allston, East Boston and Forest Hills, where there will be a Punch and Judy show, a midnight bonfire, and a grotesque parade, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, North End, Washington street playground, where there will be a vaudeville entertainment; Roxbury, South Boston, South End, West End, and at Neponset. At most of these places there will be motion pictures, folk and Gaelic dancing and games.

One of the features of the general celebration will be ringing and chiming playing, a troupe of English bell ringers having been secured to play the Old North church chimes with a full set of bells, to be heard for the first time in America since 1850.

The Mayor has allowed \$10,000 for the celebration which has been left to the charge of John F. Dever, director of public celebrations. Committees for the different celebrations have been appointed. The police will enforce the law strictly as regards firing of cannon, fireworks, and firecrackers.

At Forest Hills the Woodbourne Club has arranged an individual program for the celebration of the day which it will hold on its new grounds, the park, with tenants of Woodbourne apartments as guests. The estate has recently been equipped with crushed stone tennis courts and there will be several championship matches held on the fourth. Gentry Clark is president of the club; W. F. Sinclair, secretary; Roger Smith, treasurer.

The program at Winthrop will include a series of patriotic parades and pageants intended to be of special appeal to the children. Prizes have been offered to the boys and girls for proposals as to the entertainment.

A bonfire at midnight, July 3, will be the first event, to be followed at daybreak by the ringing of chimes and bells.

There will be a flag raising at 8 A. M. in Columbus square, at which 350 school children will sing, and Dennis McCarthy will recite an original poem. There will be four divisions in the parade that starts at 9 o'clock, military and civic organizations coming first. The troops from Ft. Banks will head the line. Following will come floats, which have been entered by practically every organization in the town. The third division is made up of decorated automobiles and carriages, and the fourth section consists of the trades.

Later in the day there will be water sports with maneuvers by the yacht club, a band concert, athletic games, and at 3:30 p. m. the parade of children with their doll carriages and play wagons, will take place. The program will conclude at night with a band concert and fireworks.

A large fund has been raised by the various committees and a permanent organization has been effected, with Elmer E. Dawson, president; Harry W. Aiken, treasurer; N. V. B. Sullivan, secretary.

Somerville plans to have on July 4 one of the best automobile parades ever held in New England. Entries for the parade are many, and the prizes have nearly all been donated. Capt. Jackson Caldwell of the fifth regiment, M. V. M., will be chief marshal.

BONDSMAN QUILTS; IPSWICH STRIKE LEADER JAILED

Successor to the Surrendered I. W. W. Chief Berates Man Who Refused Longer Surety and Is Also Arrested

FLAG DAY PLANS MADE

IPSWICH, Mass.—Nathaniel Hermann, an I. W. W. leader who was out on bail of \$1200 on a charge of inciting to riot, was surrendered by his bondsman, Stanley Jaslovitch, to the police this morning. The prisoner was at once taken to the Salem jail.

Frank Hoffman, another leader from New York, arrived in town today, and on hearing of the surrender of Hermann sought out Jaslovitch and denounced him so loudly that he was taken into custody by the police on the charge of disturbing the peace.

The committee of 100, formed to celebrate July 4 as Flag Day as a protest against the flaunting of red flags, will meet at the town hall tonight to complete plans. Every citizen will wear an American flag. The whole town is already astir with national colors in anticipation of the day.

The selectmen have issued a statement appealing to the residents to observe the day in a patriotic manner and request them to join the citizens' committee in a parade and patriotic exercises.

It is said that a large number of the Greek strikers of the hosiery mills desire to march in the parade as proof that they will follow the red, white and blue and not the red flag. A meeting of the striking mill operatives was held Thursday night on the grounds of the Greek church on Agawam Heights. The speakers were J. S. Biscay of New Bedford, and L. J. Girkas of Brighton.

WOOD ISLAND PARK TO BE MECCA FOR ALL ON FOURTH

Everybody, from the very littlest up, is to have a good time at Wood Island park on the Fourth of July, if the committee on arrangements for the celebration of the day at that park has its way. Thomas T. Rice is chairman of the committee and Ralph E. Hawley has charge of the music and children's games. An important part of the program is devoted especially to the children of primary school age.

It will include ring games such as "Farmer in the Dell" and other favorites, to be participated in by groups of 20 or so, and for which prizes will be offered. There is to be a small silk flag on a staff for the first prize; a small silk flag on a brass pin for the second, and a red, white and blue windmill fan for the third prize.

Grammar school children will participate in the second part of the program composed of games, drill, folk dancing, groups and races. The first prize for the games will be a silk flag three by five feet. The second prize is to be a flag two and one-half feet by three, and the third, individual favors. There will be a march participated in by children from 7 to 17 years. Individual flags will be given as prizes for this.

Emigrants from Massachusetts destined for 1912 were: Italians (south), 476; Polish, 2502; Greek, 1267 and Portuguese, 1019. Croatians and Slovenians to the number of 13,963 left the United States, only 27 of whom departed from Massachusetts, 4009, or 28.7 per cent, from Pennsylvania, and over a thousand each from Minnesota, New York and Ohio.

TAILORS VOTE IN FAVOR OF PATCH POCKET SKIRTS

NEW YORK—On the recommendation of Chicago delegates, the national tailors and dressmakers in convention here today decreed patch pockets on skirts for this fall.

The skirt is to be narrow and to have a cuff like that on men's trousers. The western delegates favor making it about a yard and a quarter around with slits in front and back. The eastern delegates favor one front slit.

The tailors have decreed that all new gowns must open in front, and they have voted out of fashion buttons down the back.

Among the questions to be decided during the convention are the length of skirts, width of sleeves, materials trimmings and lines of the coats and skirts. The patch pocket suit exhibited was green cloth, trimmed in velvet and embroidered with glass buttons to match.

TENURE ACT FOR TEACHERS URGED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Proposed charter amendments engaged the attention of the aldermanic committee and citizens last night at a public hearing in city hall and much of the time was taken up with the proposed teachers' tenure act. The act was introduced at the instance of Tax Collector Hackett.

At present each school teacher in the city schools is hired for one year and has no guarantee of any kind that she will be reappointed at the end of the year.

As all of the teachers are paying part of their salaries into the teachers' pension fund the teachers ask for a bill which after a certain period of probation will make them permanent teachers to be removed only for cause.

TRADE SCHOOLS HOLD EXERCISES

WORCESTER, Mass.—The first commencement exercises of the boys and girls trade schools took place in the hall of the Higgins addition to the boys trade school in Armory square Thursday night and called out nearly 800 people. William C. Redfield, secretary of commerce and president of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, after stating that he had worked for \$3 a week when a boy, congratulated Worcester and the 53 graduates upon the existence of the trade schools.

The young women figuring in the commencement made their own dresses.

MILK VIOLATORS FINED

Several persons charged with selling milk without a license were fined \$10 each in the Dorchester district court today. They were John L. Larabee, 697 River street, Mattapan; Eben P. Rowe, 100 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester; W. E. Watts, 1600 Dorchester avenue, Ashmont; Marion Oliver, 696A Columbia street, Dorchester, and Max Solomon, 1050 Blue Hill avenue, Mattapan. The Grauman Company of Charlestown was found guilty of selling milk not of standard quality, on five counts, and fined \$50.

STATE SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION FOUND TO SHIFT

Pamphlet Gives Statistics on Movement of European Races Through Massachusetts and Nation With Labor Meaning

SLAVONIC TIDE SHOWN

In a pamphlet entitled "The Immigrant Population of Massachusetts," statistics are given showing changes in the sources of immigration to state and nation.

It is pointed out that formerly a large part of the immigration was of Teutonic and Celtic origin, but that now the bulk of immigrants are from Slavonic and Iberian countries of eastern and southern Europe and western Asia.

Figures are given to show how the number of immigrants of certain races from eastern and southern Europe destined for Massachusetts in 1912 increased notably, while there were corresponding decreases in the cases of northern and western Europe.

The greatest decreases by races, the paper reads, "in the numbers destined for Massachusetts in 1912 as compared with 1911 were: English, 1597, or 22.3 per cent; Irish 1033, or 15 per cent; Scandinavian 801, or 29.1 per cent; Italian (south) 707, or 5.3 per cent and Greek 662, or 12.7 per cent."

The Russians show a gain of 1000, or 59.8 per cent; the Polish 1836, or 29.8 per cent; the Portuguese 1105, or 28.6 per cent and the Armenian 617, or 81.4 per cent.

About 15.4 per cent of the total number of immigrants destined for Massachusetts in 1912, 10,829 in all, were skilled laborers. Tailors ranked first in number, clerks and accountants next and shoemakers, weavers and spinners and seamstresses in close order. This number represented 8.5 per cent of all the skilled workmen immigrating to the United States in that year.

The net increase in the alien population of the United States (represented by excess of immigration over emigration) during the year 1912 was 504,910.

On the basis of population, the net addition to the population of the United States through immigration was less than half of one percent in 1912.

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PLAN TO FOOL WALL STREET IS TOLD TO LOBBY INQUIRERS

WASHINGTON—As a result of the lobby inquiry hearing on Thursday, when the Senate committee was told of a plan to fool Wall street into the belief that strong influences in Congress could be obtained for a money consideration and how it was foiled, it appeared to be sure today that the committee would call David Lamar, a Wall street operator, George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York, Paul D. Cravath, Francis Lynde Stetson and Mr. Ledyard, all New York attorneys, and Charles Steele of Morgan & Co.

that Mr. Ledyard had engaged in many telephonic conversations with the man who had all these goods for sale in Washington; he had met Edward Lauterbach, a New York attorney, under the supposition that Mr. Lauterbach was representing the user of the telephone.

Lauterbach was in the committee room and listened to all the testimony of Mr. Palmer, who spent nearly two hours on the stand. Later he denied that he had tried to secure employment with big interests in New York on the strength of supposed power in the capital.

The story told Thursday was one of how influence was to be exerted in Washington to prevent unfavorable investigations into the doings of the street, of how lawsuits that the financial interests in New York would not like were to be prevented and of how the investigator was generally to protect the interests of the clients he sought.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, one of the prominent Democrats in

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

VEAL STEW AND DUMPLINGS, WITH PARSNIPS

All stews can easily be made an economy as well as being appetizing if properly made. In dining with a friend who is very nice and tasty in her menus and cooking, there was a nice little veal stew with dumplings. On a separate dish were parsnips, boiled whole, and served with the stew or omitted. While we all ate of the parsnips the method of serving separately is advantageous, if any of the family do not like their flavor. Where all relish them, it seems better to boil with the stew and lay around the platter as a border.

Cheap cuts of raw veal are very nice, while left overs from roast veal may also be worked up to fine advantage. Because of the lack of flavor in veal this adding of parsnips as well as potatoes, and even a little turnip or onions, gives more zest.

SCALLOPED CORN AND TOMATO

Turn the contents of a can of tomatoes into a choppin' bowl and chop the large pieces of the vegetables i. to small bits, then set in a sauceman over the fire and bring to a boil. Drain the liquor from a can of corn and put the corn into a bowl of fresh water. After 10 minutes drain the water off and transfer the corn into a sauceman with enough boiling water to cover it. Let it simmer for five minutes, pour off the water and add the boiling tomatoes to the corn. Let both cook together for five minutes, during which time stir into them a heaping teaspoonful of butter, two teaspoonsfuls of granulated sugar, and salt and pepper to taste. Pour the mixture into a greased baking dish, sprinkle bread crumbs and bits of butter over the top and bake for half an hour.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

PEAS IN ASPIC

Cook together a knuckle of veal and one pound of beef, or a chicken carcass, or any kind of cold meat you may have on hand. Put in cold water and cook three hours.

Allow a quart of water to each pound of meat. Put in soup vegetables as you would for any soup. Let it become cold, then pour off, strain it and return it to the fire. When it comes to a boil throw in the white and the crushed shell of one egg.

Boil up quickly, skim off the scum and then strain again. If it needs seasoning, add salt, pepper, celery salt, vinegar and lemon juice to suit the taste. A tablespoonful of soaked gelatin may be added just before the aspic is put in. This will insure the aspic becoming quite firm.

The mold in which it is put should be wet with cold water before turning it in. Have ready some cooked peas, seasoned to taste, and stir them into the jelly. These are nice turned into individual molds and, when hardened, served on lettuce leaves.—Woman's Magazine.

CREPE DE CHINE LACE TRIMMED

Gown in favorite semi-princess style



THE gown in semi-princess style has become almost universal for afternoon and evening wear. This one includes a draped skirt and is eminently smart in effect while it still remains simple. In the illustration, the two-piece skirt is cut with rounded edges at the front and plaited chiffon is used in the opening. That effect is attractive as well as fashionable, but in the small view the skirt is shown with straight overlapped edges and that treatment is quite correct.

The bodice includes an exceedingly attractive bertha and, when wanted for daytime use, can be made high at the neck and with long sleeves.

In the illustration, crepe de chine is trimmed with lace. Every pretty, soft material adapted to afternoon and evening wear can be utilized, however. If the simpler gown is wanted or the lace bertha is not liked, it can be made of plain crepe de chine or sheer, fine mill with hemstitch or embroidered edges to be very attractive.

For the medium size, the gown will require 6 1/4 yards of material, 27, 4 1/4 yards 36 or 3 1/4 yards, 44 inches wide, with 2 1/4 yards of lace 9 inches wide for the bertha, 1 yard 4 inches wide for the sleeve frills, 1/2 yard of plaited chiffon for the panel and 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the yoke.

The pattern of the gown (7863) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-Second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

RASPBERRIES RAW AND COOKED

Heat drives away none of the fruit's flavor

RASPBERRIES are delicious both raw and cooked. Unlike many fruits, the raspberry loses none of its fresh flavor by the application of heat, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, and thus is peculiarly adapted to making dainty desserts of many varieties.

Raspberry Shrub—Cover two quarts of good, ripe raspberries with one quart cider vinegar. Cover and let stand for two days. Mash the berries in the vinegar. Strain the juice through a cheese-cloth on two quarts of fresh fruit. Stand another two days. Mash and strain again, then add two cupfuls of sugar to every pint of juice; put in a sauceman over the fire and simmer for 15 minutes. Skim, strain, bottle and seal.

Skinned Raspberry Sponge—Cook a cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water till it spins a thread and add gradually to

the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs; beat until smooth, flavor with vanilla and cool. Clean, mash, scald and rub through a sieve enough red raspberries and when cold turn into a freezer and freeze slowly. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Raspberry Dumplings—Mix and sift together two cupfuls of flour, two level tablespoonsfuls of sugar and a level tablespoonful of baking powder. Rub in a fourth of a cupful of butter and mix to a rather stiff dough with milk. Turn on a well floured board, roll out quite thin and cut into rounds with a cake cutter. Put a tablespoonful of red raspberries and a tablespoonsful of sugar on half the rounds, brush the edges with water and cover with the remaining rounds; pinch the edges together, brush tops with milk or water and bake in a quick oven.

Raspberry Sauce—Beat to a cream a third of a cupful of butter, add gradually a cupful of sifted powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. When beaten to a cream, add a teaspoonful at a time of half a cupful of mashed red raspberries. When light, pile on a dish and keep in a cool place till needed. If the sauce shows signs of separating, add a tablespoonful or more of sugar.

Raspberry Popovers—Beat three eggs light, but not as light as for cake; add two cupfuls of milk and beat again; then add two cupfuls of flour that has been sifted twice, with a saltspoon of salt and then beat all smooth. Pour into hot buttered gem pans and bake in a moderate oven. Take from the oven, split one side open and fill with sweetened raspberries. Dust with powdered sugar and serve at once.

Raspberry Charlotte—Soak one third of a box of gelatin in one third of a cupful of water for 15 minutes. Add one cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of boiling raspberry juice. Stir till the gelatin is all dissolved. Set away till it begins to harden. Then whip it till light, and gradually beat in the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs and the juice of one lemon. Whip until stiff, and pour into a mold lined with macaroons.

Junket with Raspberries—Make a plain junket, pouring it into little cups or glasses; when quite firm, heap the raspberries on the junket and serve at once with cream and sugar.

Canned Raspberries—Wash the berries, hull them and put them into the cans. Fill the cans with syrup made of a cupful of water to each cupful of sugar. Cover the cans without the rubber, and place in a large boiler with tepid water, bring slowly to the boiling point; when the fruit boils take out, put on the rubbers and screw on the tops. The next morning screw the tops as tight as you can and put away in a cool, dark place.

The housewife should watch for sales of jelly glasses. The slight variation in the size often makes considerable difference in the cost, says the Newark News.

Long-handled spoons provided with a catch on the underside of the handle to prevent the spoons slipping down into the kettle are a help in canning or preserving.

With sales in Holland shades at very reasonable figures, one should consider being that turkey red is advertised as a "fast" color, and it is believed, by people who do not think for themselves, to be "cheerful." Why should we bring this warmest of all colors into the place that is supposed to be coolest and most restful? These are the people who plead for the combination of red and green, ar-

DECORATION OF THE VERANDA

It should look clean, cool and inviting

THE large veranda which is to be used as an outdoor living room should be at the side or back of the house, if possible. In front we do not need more than a little square porch with two prim settles for a bit of talk with the parting guest. The real business of living outdoors, is reserved for a more private place. Haven't you had the doubtful pleasure of calling on your friends only to find the whole family lounging in the hammocks on the front porch, scattering hurriedly when you come up the front walk? This is not the most hospitable reception in the world, but what else can you do when there is only one veranda, and that a very public place?

The porch must not only be inviting, it must give the comfort it promises, says a Delinorian writer. It must be as cool, as clean, and as gay as you can make it. A screen of some kind is imperative, whether a lattice covered with vines, awnings, or hanging screens of bamboo, or slat-like strips of wood. Screens not only offer shadow; they temper the heat of the sun.

Standing screens of latticework are very successful if they are well planned and securely placed, so that they will not be pulled away by the growth of the vines upon them, or by the strength of the wind. Where roses are to be planted around a porch, these lattice screens are the best solution of the problem. You can do what you like with color schemes inside your house, but when you are planning the color scheme of your porch you must consider the colors nature has given you to build on. I think the nicest of all colors for porch furniture, awnings, and so forth are white, gray, brown, light green, and very dark green. The light green should be the color of green apples, or green peas, or lettuce—if you are uncertain of the tone I mean. The dark green should be the soft, velvety tone of the evergreen tree—the boxwood, olive, gardenia, japonica, laurel, or any such green. Nature will take care of the other colors you may need.

For some strange reason, four porches out of five seem to have turkey red cotton cushions on the chairs, and red and white striped awnings, the only excuse being that turkey red is advertised as a "fast" color, and it is believed, by people who do not think for themselves, to be "cheerful." Why should we bring this warmest of all colors into the place that is supposed to be coolest and most restful? These are the people who plead for the combination of red and green, ar-

SHOPPING NOTES

Boxes and tiny paper dishes to be used for nuts, candies or even as holders for entrees at luncheon, come decorated with the national colors in various clever ways.

The housewife should watch for sales of jelly glasses. The slight variation in the size often makes considerable difference in the cost, says the Newark News.

Long-handled spoons provided with a catch on the underside of the handle to prevent the spoons slipping down into the kettle are a help in canning or preserving.

With sales in Holland shades at very reasonable figures, one should consider being that turkey red is advertised as a "fast" color, and it is believed, by people who do not think for themselves, to be "cheerful." Why should we bring this warmest of all colors into the place that is supposed to be coolest and most restful? These are the people who plead for the combination of red and green, ar-

going that "this is a nice contrast." They quote to you the decorator's advice: Go to nature for your color schemes. Certainly if we could manage our reds and greens as nature manages them, we might be pardoned the use of this combination. But we can't do it, so we had better leave it to nature.

She will do it for us in a flower box of red geraniums and white daisies. We will get all the red we need in such flowers, and in the plain earthenware pots, and perhaps in the dark red brown shades of our floor. We must remember always that green is the dominant outdoor color. Nature provides pleasant greens, and we must not destroy her fine harmony by introducing vivid fabrics colored with cheap dyes. Our awnings should be green and white, or brown and white—some cool color; our cushions and shades of green, or brown, or gray—the natural tones of wood, or stone, or foliage.

A new house will probably have its porches floored with tile, bricks or cement, but most of the porches we know are made up of ordinary boards that have had many coats of paint. When you are repainting the floor, tones of gray are good colors, and there are certain shades of green that are also very good. If any rugs are used they should be rugs that will not be injured by rain or dirt. Grass ones are excellent.

The housewife should watch for sales of jelly glasses. The slight variation in the size often makes considerable difference in the cost, says the Newark News.

Long-handled spoons provided with a catch on the underside of the handle to prevent the spoons slipping down into the kettle are a help in canning or preserving.

Middy ties in all colors, are to be found in abundance. One has a choice of the ties fringed, hemstitched or simply hemmed.

STAIN REMOVER

It is sometimes difficult to keep the kitchen paper free of grease stains. They may be removed entirely if a mixture of pipe clay and water made the consistency of cream, is spread over them and allowed to remain over night. In the morning it should be removed with a clean brush or cloth.—San Francisco Call.

NOVEL LAMP

An electric lamp has the base shaped quite like a flower pot, says the Newark News. The standard resembles the stem of a plant, while the shade of glass is shaped and colored like a flower. This lamp comes in two or three sizes.

SAND POT FOR YOUR FLOWERS

A SAND pot kept conveniently at hand, on one of the porch tables, where slips broken accidentally or in the necessary pruning from the various bloomers may be stuck immediately, is a great convenience for the home gardener. The majority of slips will root without further trouble if the sand is kept moist.

A novel plan for keeping cut flowers fresh also calls for a sand pot, or an opaque vase that will not show the sand. Arrange the flowers in the vase and fill with water as usual; then carefully sift into the vase, by means of a funnel, sufficient sand to fill it nearly to the top, shaking it to settle the sand about the stems. Cut flowers in ornamental porch vases keep a long time by this method.—Ladies World.

HOME HELPS

Hang a small bag on the kitchen door and put the wee one's overshoes, cap and gloves in it. He will soon learn to put them away when he comes in from play.

Patent leather shoes should be carefully wiped off with a soft cloth when they are removed, and then a few drops of olive oil should be rubbed into them.

To stop windows from rattling, an ordinary clothespin is most effective. It must be split in halves and one half inserted on either side between the framework and the window.

UNUSUAL FLAVOR

A few bits of orange peel cooked with a pan of baked pears gives a delightfully delicate and rather unusual flavor.—Woman's Home Companion.

SO-CALLED FIRELESS CANNING

Fruits preserved by long exposure to low heat

THE following easy method of canning fruits is based on the experiments which proved that fruit may be preserved as well by long exposure to low heat as by short exposure to a high temperature, says the Delineator.

The laboratory utensils needed by the housekeeper for this method of canning are available in every kitchen—a common clothes-boiler, several large kettles of boiling water, the fruit, the syrup, and a heavy old blanket or quilt.

The fruits that may best be put up by this method are the softer fruits, such as peaches and all kinds of berries. Pears and quinces do not become sufficiently tender to be palatable. Strawberries retain their color and plumpness to a degree far above that attained by ordinary old-fashioned methods, and all fruits canned by this process retain flavor to a surprising extent.

Pack the peeled and halved peaches, or hulled and washed berries, in your favorite kind of fruit jar. Shake down well to make the jar hold as much fruit as possible. Have ready a quantity of syrup—one cupful of sugar to a cupful of water is a good proportion. Let the water and sugar boil thoroughly while you are filling the jars with the cold fruit.

Set the filled jars, one at a time, on a hot, wet towel, and fill to overflowing with the boiling syrup.

Now seal the jar, just as if you were all through with the canning. If you use screw-tops, adjust rubbers and screw-tops, adjust rubbers and screw-tops, adjust rubbers and screw-tops.

The housewife should watch for sales of jelly glasses. The slight variation in the size often makes considerable difference in the cost, says the Newark News.

Long-handled spoons provided with a catch on the underside of the handle to prevent the spoons slipping down into the kettle are a help in canning or preserving.

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Middy ties in all

Senate Is Said to Be in Favor of the Alaskan Railroad Bill

Poll Shows 58 Favorable Votes and Others to Be Counted — Delay Until Next December Is Discounted by Sponsors

TRIP FOR SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—Careful poll of the Senate, made in ten days, shows that there is a safe majority for the Alaska railroad bill, recently reported from the committee on territories. The poll shows 85 favorable votes, with a dozen or more at present uncommitted, of which at least one half, it is believed, will be cast for the bill. The outlook for putting the bill through the Senate the present session, however, is very unpromising. Some of the strongest men in the Senate, in both parties, are aggressively hostile to government construction of railroads, and will oppose the bill at every stage. They will be able probably to prevent consideration of the present session, since consideration must be had by unanimous consent. Next December, however, it is expected that President Wilson will emphasize the need for prompt action in his message to Congress, and that this will be followed by legislation.

In the meantime the friends of this bill are to urge upon the President the desirability of having Secretary Lane of the interior department make a trip to Alaska during the present season that he may familiarize himself with conditions there, and be in position to write a report upon his return. That report, it is figured, would be sent to Congress by the President, and thus such emphasis would be laid upon the Alaskan situation as to compel action. Whether the President will yield to the pressure in favor of sending Mr. Lane to Alaska is not known.

When the bill comes up the debate will be protracted. The idea of having the government build railroads is new in the United States and many of the ablest public men of the country are opposed to it on principle. The fighting opponents of this idea in the Senate are Messrs. Knute Nelson of Minnesota, Simeon and Overman of North Carolina, Bacon of Georgia, Lodge of Massachusetts and Gallinger of New Hampshire.

Senator Nelson is in favor of helping Alaska in every way possible, but he regards government construction of an Alaskan railroad as clearly impossible; or, at least, as contrary to sound public policy. Mr. Nelson, it is understood, would be willing to have the government guarantee a bond issue for the construction of the proposed railroad, but the friends of the pending bill say there are not half a dozen senators who favor such an arrangement, and therefore that Mr. Nelson will get no support for his plan. Mr. Bacon opposes action of any kind. It is understood that he believes railroads in Alaska should be built as they are built in the states by private capital.

In the southern states, where much opposition to the pending bill was looked for, it is said, as the result of the poll, that there will be almost an even break, with the bill having slightly the better of it. Senator Jones of Washington, is trying to line up Republican senators in support of the bill, and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, is trying to do the same work among the Democrats, but it is doubtful if they can do anything that will insure action at the present session. But next winter it is rather certain that the bill will reach a Senate roll call, and when it does it will pass. The friendly attitude of the President will be expected to get the bill through the House.

Passage of the bill next winter need not prevent the commencement of preliminary work next spring, provided Secretary Lane can go to Alaska the present summer and make the investigations. His report would be expected to put the bill through the Senate by the middle of January, and House action could be had in a week or 10 days, if necessary. This would permit putting into the field an engineering party so soon as spring had sufficiently advanced. Because of this situation, the friends of the pending bill feel confident that inability to put the bill through the Senate at this time does not necessarily mean failure to start active work next year.

WILLIAM H. TAFT AT DEDICATION OF COMMERCE HOME

CINCINNATI, O.—Taking as his subject, "The Relation of Popular Government to Business," former President William Howard Taft, professor at Yale University, Thursday delivered the principal address at the dedication of the new home of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

The new quarters are in the 34-story building erected on the site of the old home of the chamber at Fourth and Vine streets. Mr. Taft is an honorary member of the chamber.

The dedicatory exercises included a parade of all members from the old headquarters to the new home, speeches by Mr. Taft, Mayor Henry T. Hunt, Walter Draper of the Chamber of Commerce and others. Thursday night a dinner was served.

BATH BOY GOING TO WEST POINT
WASHINGTON—Harold S. Kelley of Bath, Me., will be nominated by Representative McGillicuddy soon to fill the vacancy at the West Point military academy, to be available June 15, 1914.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Railroad Construction
NEW YORK TIMES—In the United States the rate of railroad construction at present is the smallest for 15 years. Practically no new construction is in hand, but there are some extensions to old lines which must provide themselves with feeders. . . . The news from Canada is to the effect that three Canadian systems will spend \$41,000,000 on 2700 miles of new route, this being a new maximum. Canada is under a sort of compulsion to do this, so great is the influx of new citizens whom we are inviting to stay away by every discouragement which we are capable of expressing. We have all the population we want, tell us, because every new mouth which comes here has to be clothed, and the cost of living already is as high as is convenient. In Canada there is a theory that "hands" can raise more than mouths can eat on backs can wear. In Canada it is thought that every man increases the surplus, and here it is thought that every man increases the deficit. We weep for Canada when we think how many thousand acres of new farms will be opened and how many of them by Americans enticed to settle along the miles of new railroads in the Dominion. At that rate we see the end

whether or not Canada accepted the offer of reciprocity. Since then the imports of newsprint paper have increased rapidly; but curiously enough to some people the price has not been reduced materially until very recently. The clause in the Canadian reciprocity act instead of benefiting the American newspapers, as was intended, has given a bounty to the Canadian producer equal to the tariff on newsprint paper when imported from other countries. Generally speaking, the price in the American market has been fixed by the newsprint paper imported from duty-paying countries. . . .

The Underwood bill now proposes to admit free of duty from all countries newsprint paper, valued at not above two and one-half cents per pound. Very likely this provision, if enacted into law, will reduce the price of paper. It will not only leave the increasing Canadian production available, but it will open our ports to imports from Norway, Sweden and other European countries.

Newsprint Paper
CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The convention of the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution adopted resolutions condemning the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. This is designated "desecrating the emblem," and the attention which is thus called to the practise is timely. The flag is emblematic of the highest of our national

ideals. It is true that many advertisers have very high ideals, but these may be impressed upon the people without using the flag as a trade adjunct. It would please every patriotic American to see his flag floating not alone from public buildings but from all buildings. The sight of the banner is a soul-stirring one, and it cannot be exhibited too often to please its lovers. But it can be made common, in the worst sense, by being hooked on to the attempt to annex the nimble dollar, and certainly all good Americans should object to its being made a mere adjunct of the dollar mark. The flag stands for more than commerce, more than gain. It should be a thing of reverence and love and only represented or flown when meant to elicit the purest patriotic emotions. It is bad taste and poor patriotism to use it as a catchpenny device.

PERRY'S FLAG TO FLY AGAIN

WASHINGTON—Commodore Perry's battle flag with the legend, "Don't Give Up the Ship," flown by the Niagara in the battle of Lake Erie, is on its way to Erie, Pa., in care of Ensign Lowry, U. S. N., who goes to join the rehabilitated old Niagara for her "cruise" in connection with the centennial celebration. The ship, in tow, will visit Put-in-Bay, Erie, Fairport, Lorain, Monroe, Mich.; Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Chicago, Buffalo, and San-dusky.

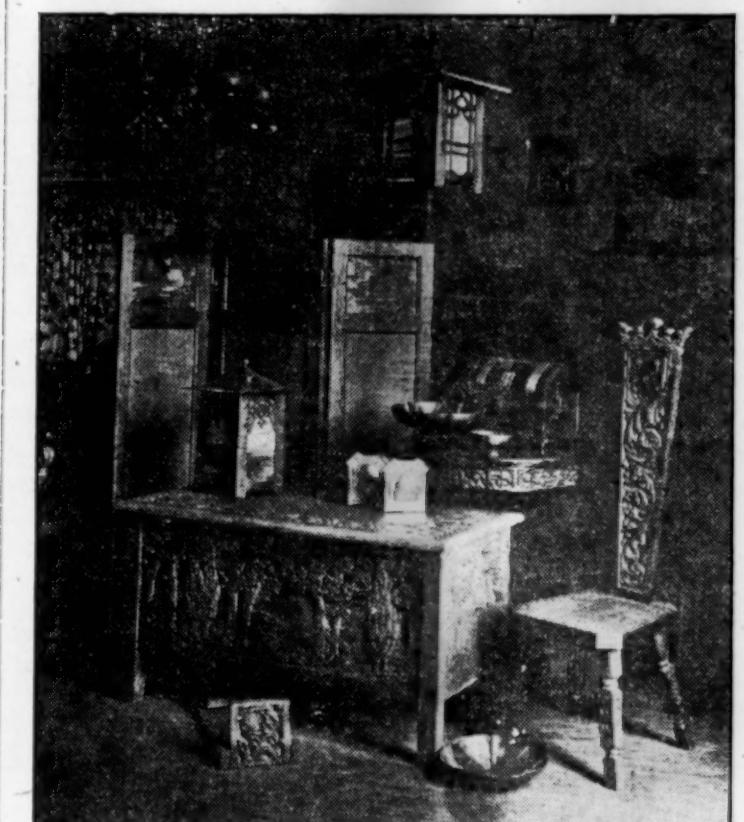
MR. BRANDEIS SEES U. S. ATTORNEYS

FRIGATE WABASH BURNS FOR METAL

WASHINGTON—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston Thursday conferred with officials of the department of justice regarding the government's investigation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, which he said should be dissolved into such units as would make the transportation facilities of New England easily financed and managed.

An alleged water-power combination in Wisconsin also was called to the attention of the department by Mr. Brandeis.

HIGH STANDARD WORK DONE BY TROY ARTS, CRAFTS STUDENTS



Students' work as shown at the Troy School of Arts and Crafts

TOY, N. Y.—The annual exhibition

of students' work at the Troy School of Arts and Crafts is now in session and will continue for one week. The work is by far the strongest, most artistic and complete that the school

ever has had and was highly commended by Charles L. Hinton, art critic of New York.

There are 20 different kinds of work on exhibition besides the normal art course; it includes oil paintings from still life and from the model, water color painting, drawing from the cast, il-

lustration in pen and ink, charcoal and pastel, design both elementary and advanced, constructive design, costume design, mural painting, nature study, miniature painting, theory of color, mechanical drawing. The handicrafts include: Metal work and jewelry, bookbinding, rug weaving, basketry, lacemaking, cut and tooled leather, wood-carving, Venetian iron work, wood block painting, and stenciling.

This industrial and fine arts school opened in 1907 and is designed to teach all branches of art and craft work. Miss Emilie C. Adams is the director.

SUPERINTENDENT 60 YEARS HEAD OF EASTON SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON—Holding his position for 60 years as superintendent of the schools of Easton, Pa., William W. Cottingham has to his credit the longest term of service in one post of anybody recorded in the city school chapter of the 1912 report of the commissioner of education, just issued.

A list of long terms of service compiled by W. R. Hood shows that Superintendent James M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, Mo., is retiring after 39 years of service; that Superintendent Glass at Lynchburg, Va., has served since 1879; Sup't Phillips, at Birmingham, since 1883; Superintendent McClymont at Oakland, since 1883; Jacob A. Shawan at Columbus, Ohio, for 24 years; Henry Snyder at Jersey City, for 21 years; Charles M. Jordan at Minneapolis and Charles W. Dean at Bridgeport, Conn., both for 20 years.

In 50 cities of 100,000 population and more the average term of service is shown to be seven years and a half.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

ITHACA, N. Y.—During the summer session of Cornell University, which has an attendance of 1500 students, an undergraduate daily paper will be published under the name of the Cornell Summer Daily. The paper will be managed by Alexander T. Hayes '14 of Springfield, Ont., and edited by Edgar A. Hamilton '13 of New York city.

PARADE FEATURE OF GERMAN FETE HELD IN DENVER

DENVER—Among Thursday's events of the thirty-first Bundes Turnfest of the North America Gymnastic Union, in session here, was the allegorical parade, miles in length, depicting the rise of the German Empire from earliest history until today.

At Lakeside park the morning was consumed in drilling and the lighter gymnastic exercises, nearly 200 turners taking the field in six groups. Thousands witnessed the contests in the Stadium and commented on the clocklike precision with which the teams displayed their efficiency.

Field sports are on the program for Saturday morning.

PEAT SOCIETY TO HOLD MEETING

OTTAWA—Members of the Canadian Peat Society will meet at the Board of Trade rooms on Elgin street next Monday for their adjourned annual general meeting and election of officers. A joint meeting of the American and Canadian societies will be held in Montreal about the end of August.

E. SERA IS NAMED CONSUL

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—According to a word received here recently from Mexico City, Enrique de la Sera, consul for Mexico at Naco, Ariz., has been appointed consul at San Diego to succeed the late Leon Gomez.

Filene's

Luggage for Summer Globe Trotters

From the little shop for travelers' needs, second floor.

- Trunks, \$5 to \$25.
- Wardrobe Trunks, \$20 to \$65.
- Straw Suit Cases, 85c to \$1.50.
- Cane Cases, \$2.25 to \$6.50.

Other accessories include Children's Suit Cases, Thermos Hangers, Lunch Sets, Goggle Cases.

(Second Floor)

William Filene's Sons Co.

Boston Man Believes Transatlantic Flight in Dirigible Possible

J. Emery Harriman Has Invention of Combined Heavier and Lighter Than Air Machine Which He Is Confident Will Safely Convey Operator Over Sea

Crossing the Atlantic ocean by airship can be accomplished with a combination aeroplane and dirigible balloon machine, in the opinion of J. Emery Harriman, a Boston engineer. He has patents on a craft with parallel dirigible balloons, connected by planes and enclosing a pair of hydroaerocars, operated on the same principle of flight stability upon which he based the construction of his hydroaeroplane.

Prominent gun makers in England and Germany are now negotiating for his foreign patents. The original designs drawn up by Mr. Harriman are presented for the first time in this article, having been but briefly alluded to in a previous article in *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Mr. Harriman says he believes that the maximum distance that may be covered by his new machine will take an aviator from Boston to England without the necessity of intermediary stations for replenishing supplies. This equipment, in the opinion of Mr. Harriman, is capable of then continuing the trip around the world, making the flight across the Pacific ocean from the Philippines islands to San Francisco with stops only on American territory—the island of Guam and then Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mr. Harriman says that the increased supply capacity obtained by the combined use of planes and parallel dirigibles, reducing balloon buoyancy and head resistances to a minimum, places such a trip entirely within mechanical possibilities.

The mechanical appliances attaching the two parallel dirigibles are no heavier than would be necessary in equipping one, Mr. Harriman maintains, and in addition the location of the motive power between them centers the resistances to forward flight without having to use counteracting vanes or extended propellers for that purpose.

The operating mechanism of Mr. Harriman's machine is suspended midway between the parallel dirigibles on their central pivot shaft and housed within a car provided with its separate pontoon, acting independently of the pontoons attached to the under part of each dirigible.

In the normal position of the machine during propelled flight or while floating on the water the parallel dirigibles are on the same horizontal plane with the operating car. During non-propelled descent and while traveling on land, however, the operating car is automatically lowered beneath the plane of the dirigibles and the latter are simultaneously brought together above the mechanism actuated by pivoted cross-arms that support the dirigibles from the central shaft. This movement also swings those portions of the cross-arms extended beyond the pivoted shaft below the operating car so that the wheels on the ends are in a position to carry the machine on the ground.

Connecting the dirigibles is a series of narrow supporting surfaces running horizontally across the machine from top to top of the elongated balloons. These lifting planes supply the extra buoyancy needed during propelled flight enabling the reduction of the balloon capacity to a minimum requirement.

During flight these areas are extended and this aids to a very considerable degree in supporting the machine. When descending, however, these planes are proportionately shortened with the closing together of the dirigibles thus automatically reducing the sustaining surfaces.

All guidance of the machine either in a horizontal or vertical direction is accomplished by planes placed fore and aft between the dirigibles set at the desired angle, working in conjunction with the overhead canopy control. The

latter is a horizontal plane universally mounted above the operator and the movement of its handle adjusts all the other guiding planes in unison.

One of the novel features of this new machine lies in the fact that the central car containing the operating mechanism provides ample room for carrying two or more hydroaeroplanes. It is with these machines, also of Mr. Harriman's design, that he expects to continue his flight if it becomes necessary to abandon the dirigible machine. They are equipped with pontoon wheels, making them adaptable to the water and land as well.

It may be said here that a notable result of the double dirigible construction in Mr. Harriman's opinion will be to eliminate the possibility of its being blown over when riding on the water broadside to the wind. This is one of the chief obstacles encountered by the single dirigible both on water and land. Mr. Harriman places emphasis on the

formed to such requirements as may be encountered.

"In order that I may more plainly set forth my ideas in reference to dirigibles or propelled balloons lighter than the air displaced by the same," says Mr. Harriman, "I will refer to my patented wing angle movement, overhead canopy and pontoons designed for the purpose of stability, safety and adaptability.

"In describing this mechanism in my American patents filed Feb. 8, 1904, I claimed that 'another modification may be effected by enclosing the frames of the wings or buoyant elements into forms or flat balloons, connected together in all respects, similar to the forms shown' and I further claimed that in the operation of this form of mechanism, 'the functions of the operator are similar to those described in connection with the wings, but in this case, in addition to the resistance exerted by the area of the wing-shaped balloons, the efforts of the operator are augmented by the buoyant character of the wings, whereby the wings normally have a tendency to rise, and the construction has the advantage over mechanisms in which balloons or

for the reason that the force which it is possible for the operator to exert to assist the ascent of the device, reduces to a minimum the buoyant capacity required by the balloon elements.'

"The foregoing description was written by me more than nine years ago, and whereas I have confined my studies in the meantime mostly to the aeroplane, I have at the same time watched the development of the dirigible with a good deal of interest, and have held to my early conclusions, that there must be more flexibility to both heavier than air and lighter than air types of machine on account of the great difference in operation if for any reason the motor stops.

"In the dirigibles as well as with the aeroplane, I contend that during propelled flight all weights and resistances should be equalized at the central longitudinal axis, thereby making of the machine a projectile, and in that form it will pass through the air with less resistance than is possible with any other distribution of its weights and supporting means.

"With my arrangement of parallel dirigibles I hold the weight of car and propelling mechanism between and near the longitudinal centers of same and thereby get a central pull of the propeller. The arms separating the dirigibles are horizontal aeroplanes and after the machine is propelled forward have

a great lifting power and reduce to a minimum the resistances and necessary capacity of the dirigibles.

"In horizontal form the machine may fly through the air or be propelled on the

water, and its flexibility and triple hulls give it stability and adaptability to the waves upon which it rests. When flying and ready to descend, the motor is slowed down and the car is allowed to settle

far below the two dirigibles, which come together, reducing the aeroplane areas and making a parachute of the entire machine. The supporting frames of the dirigibles cross each other and are pivoted in such a manner that the extending ends reach downward, and as there are wheels attached to these ends, the machine automatically adapts itself for land travel, and thus, as with my hydroaerocar, we have a dirigible adaptable to sea, land and air travel.

"The central mechanism is similar to a hydroaeroplane body and may be detached for independent flight. Furthermore, it can even discard its wings and travel as a motor boat, or it may travel as a motor boat and still retain its wings."

MONTCLAIR WILL DEDICATE FINE RAILWAY DEPOT

Building Recently Completed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Said to Be of Handsomest Modern Type

TOWN TO ENTERTAIN

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A unique celebration will be held in Montclair tomorrow when officials and townsmen will take part in exercises to mark the dedication of the new \$500,000 station erected by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. The railway officials, including President Truesdale, will be the guests of the town, and on their arrival Starr J. Murphy will deliver an address of welcome to them. Luncheon will be served at the Hotel Montclair, and there Mayor Ernest C. Hinck will preside. After the luncheon there will be an automobile parade through the principal streets of the town.

The new station is considered one of the most artistic suburban railway stations ever erected. It is built of tapestry brick, with marble concrete trim in the Grecian Doric style. The most distinctive features of the structure are the broad, parklike approaches through four gateways. The facade is an excellent example of Roman Doric architecture. The grounds surrounding the building particularly the entrances are laid out on appropriate lines with the style of architecture. The columns and trim work are of marble concrete. The elevation walls are of tapestry brick. The roof of a soft antique finish green tile. The interior of the waiting room is restful and yet dignified. The walls are in buff-colored iron-ore brick. The wainscot base of faience tile, which is also used for the bases of the seats. The trim work is quartered oak and stained a rich nut brown. The ceiling is paneled, the beams of which are of oak to match the trim. In the panels the Caen stone finish gives the whole a pleasant effect. The floors are of terrazzo marble with mosaic border around the walls and seats.

The ventilation of the main waiting room is accomplished by registers placed in the walls and concealed by trusses and along the ridges of ceiling connected by openings through the cornice.

The four train platforms are each 850 feet long and 17 feet wide and canopies overhang one and one-half feet affording protection from the elements. Three hundred feet of these platforms are covered. The concourse at the end of the building is 40 feet wide. Persons entering automobiles and carriages are protected by a six-foot canopy that overhangs and is used on all entrances to the depot to the extent of 620 feet. The total distance available for vehicles approaching the station platforms is about 730 feet.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now that the summer season may be said to be in full swing at last and most people have decided where they are going for July and August (if they have not already wended their way to some resort for a change) there begins what is perhaps best described as "hotel golf." By this I mean nothing disparaging. Sometimes the golf is of a very high standard, but, generally speaking, it is not taken quite as seriously as championship tournaments for instance. Nevertheless it is likely to be much more amusing and sociable than the stern, serious element in an important tournament.

Nearly all this sort of golf has to be played under handicap and though the duties of handicap committees at any time are rather difficult, one can hardly envy any one whose lot it is to handicap a number of people from courses

all over the country, and, with as many degrees of what "scratch" represents as there are entries on the list. A little article on handicapping problems came out in Ladies Golf which may be of some help to those on whose shoulders this burden has descended.

The great drawback of freak golf competitions is the handicapping difficulty, and one of the most difficult to arrange successfully is the "best ball" match.

Although the four-ball foursome has naturally not made the same amount of progress with lady players as with gentlemen, there is no doubt the "best ball foursome" against bogey and in medal play is steadily growing in popularity and will sooner or later have seriously to be considered. Probably here skill and even justice in handicapping will have to be sacrificed to simplicity and convenience in working, and the handicaps arrived at, as in an ordinary foursome, by taking half the united handicaps of each pair of partners. In a sense the best-ball foursome play is on exactly the same footing as the eclectic score, the only difference being that the two scores from which the best score is obtained are in one case made by different players, in the other case by the same players. But in this case there is an additional complication because it will generally be found that a scratch player and one with a handicap of 20 will return a lower "best ball score" than two 10-handicap players. On the other hand, it may fairly be argued that in a best-ball round the element of fortune always enters to a considerable extent, and therefore that any endeavor to make the handicapping very exact is scarcely worth while.

Nearly all this sort of golf has to be played under handicap and though the duties of handicap committees at any time are rather difficult problem is presented by the sealed envelope style of competition, and any attempt at careful handicapping is almost futile. Still, as such competitions are designed rather for the filling of an idle hour than as a real test of golf, nobody minds very much what the handicaps are like. Perhaps the only rule that can be laid down is that if the conditions are such as to make the result almost entirely a matter of chance, it is better to play without handicaps at all. In a case where the "sealed orders" are, say, to take each player's six best holes and add the scores to the double of her, three worst, Dame Fortune may safely be left to do all the handicapping that is necessary. But if the conditions, however mysterious, still

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OFFICIALS STUDY PORTSMOUTH TO PORTLAND ROAD

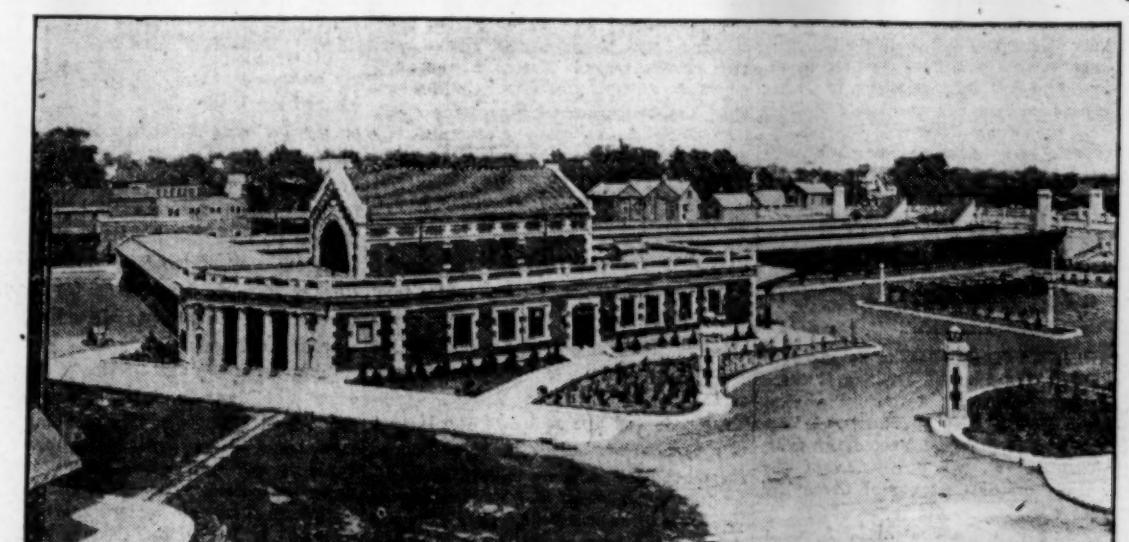
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Traveling in automobiles, two members of the new state highway commission, which assumes duties in July, and other men interested in good roads, made an inspection tour Thursday of the road from Portland to Portsmouth.

In the party were Lyman H. Nelson and Philip J. Deering of the commission, Parker L. Harrison, the present state highway commissioner; A. J. Wiggin, road superintendent of the state; E. R. Keene, inspector, and Walter B. Parker, president of the Maine Automobile Association.

The idea is to have the entire road in good shape either by suitable detours or the suspension of work now going on, by the first of July.

MR. WETMORE IS HONORED
NEWPORT, R. I.—To former Senator George Peabody Wetmore the people of Newport tendered a dinner Thursday night, under the auspices of the Newport Board of Trade, in recognition of his services to this city and the state. Nearly 250 persons, including congressmen, state and municipal officials, were present. Harry A. Titus, president of the board of trade, was toastmaster. The speakers included former Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, who was during 16 years of public life a colleague of Mr. Wetmore.

NEW RAILWAY STATION IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.



Structure dedicated tomorrow one of finest of suburban buildings of its kind

ANOTHER PERRY SHIP IS RAISED

CLEVELAND, O.—The Porcupine, another vessel of the fleet which under Commodore Perry met and defeated the British fleet in the battle of Lake Erie in the war of 1812, has been discovered and will be raised to take part in the centennial celebration of Perry's victory this summer.

TESTS FOR RURAL POSTMASTERS
WASHINGTON—Fourth-class postmasters in Vermont, New Hampshire, Florida and New Mexico whose salaries exceed \$180 a year and who did not get their offices as a result of civil service examinations, will be required to take competitive examinations soon. Postmaster-General Burleson, probably through the civil service commission, will issue the order soon. The states will be divided into groups of four, those named coming first,

EDISON MEDAL FOR BAY STATE MAN

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—William Stanley of Great Barrington, Mass., electrical inventor and engineer, has received the Edison medal awarded by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for meritorious achievement in electricity. The institute is in convention here.

DECATUR, MICH., IS KNOWN AS CELERY SHIPPING STATION



Trenching celery on muck farm, Decatur, Mich.

DECATUR, Mich.—Clean, enterprising and happy Decatur is located on the main line of the Michigan Central railroad but three hours ride from Chicago and has a population of 1500, which is increasing steadily.

Village is on the north border of a rich tract of muck land. Twenty-five years ago this land was a vast swamp through which was supposed to run the Dowagiac creek, but most of the creek spread out over the land, forming small lakes in the open places. A forest of pine, basswood, elm and other timber made the great swamp for the most part impassable and it was the home of every wild animal known to Michigan forests.

Far-seeing men of Decatur recognized the possibilities of development that lay within this swamp, which is now cleared and drained and about 6000 acres of it under cultivation. It has made Decatur one of the greatest shipping stations for celery and peppermint oil in the world.

Hollanders, the best of muck land workers, have begun to settle here, about 200 coming within the last year.

Decatur is near the center of the Michigan fruit belt and shipped about 150 carloads of grapes last fall.

Decatur has several small factories, a flour mill, strong banks, enterprising merchants and a weekly paper. It is located in a local option county and is free from saloons.

Decatur has a fine public school system, municipal light and water plant, good roads and cement walks. Numerous small lakes are within easy driving distance and the surrounding country is very attractive.

At a legislative hearing of a year or two ago a leading citizen of Berkshire, pleading for a highway over the mountain, dilated upon the Mohawk trail and gave his address a rich coloring of tradition. One of the uncomfortable practical members of the committee, moved by the oration, but only inquisitively, asked at its close if the speaker had ever been over the Mohawk trail. It is one of the testimonies of current use in his town to his quickness of wit that the distinguished citizen flashed back the observation, "Do you think, sir, that I would be here making this plea if not familiar with every foot of that trail?"

He saved the tradition that all the region knows the path, and his own reputation, but in the back seats of the room there was still a question whether he had ever seen any part of it. It has been traced, however, and its course is well defined. The present chief justice of the Massachusetts superior court, Judge Aiken, is one of its explorers and an address given by him before the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association a year or two ago records his accurate study of its features. It is now the approximate line of the road the state is building over the mountain that separates the north and south parts of the state.

Practical advantages spring from the enterprise that opens such a region. There is the added feature of enjoyment for the visitor, making available the grandeur of the scenery and inducing the resort to the hills. Again it turns to account in the patrol that will be provided to prevent the spread of fires, with its provision of towers that will open wide areas to the eye of the war-den and presumably for the sightseer.

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MEMPHIS RESIDENTS PROVIDE SYMPHONY MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE

Practical Value of Developing and Refining Influence Recognized in Tennessee City, Where Taste Was Implanted Early

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The scope of influence of music is so broad upon the artistic, civic and intellectual development of a community that it is difficult to separate musical matters entirely from others more commercial. In the South, love and appreciation of good music has been an intrinsic part of plantation and home life since those early days when the harp and harpsichord had to be brought from Europe by ship and transported overland by prairie schooner.

Memphis, enterprising city of the Southwest, resting high above the Mississippi river, listening always to the music of those mighty waters, seems to have been encouraged to vigorous progress by the rushing melody of its forceful currents.

Harp Long Popular

Immediately after the civil war there congregated in Memphis distinguished families of refinement and culture. At that time the straggling town had no place of amusement; no theater, vaudeville houses, picture shows or clubs. The gentlemen assembled evenings in the homes and were entertained by the daughters of the house, most usually upon the harp. This was the most beloved instrument of the South and the sweet songs of long ago were sung with its accompaniment in a large portion of the homes.

Libraries, art galleries and music halls were planned for the people immediately after the civil war by men who have since taken first place in large affairs, who became senators, judges, ambassadors and builders of the nation, as well as of Memphis. Who can estimate how greatly they were prompted to unselfish and high effort by the music which formed the background for all gatherings? The citizens were drawn very close together in their labors for the improvement of the city through financial stress and other conditions consequent upon war.

One of the first efforts prompted by such generosity was the bringing to Memphis of great singers, orchestras and musicians in a festival 30 years ago which aroused the city to fresh educational efforts. This was followed by grand opera, presented first in a street car barn especially arranged for the opera and for the Thomas symphony orchestra.

After this the music in the churches showed marked improvement and a Mozart society was formed of young men who had preserved early traditions and love of the arts and who organized a series of concerts and brought the city the greatest instrumentalists and singers.

Memphis' fame grew steadily as a promising commercial center. Cotton became king and lumber interests made her one of the largest markets in the world.

Music Developed

An influx of new citizens poured into Memphis from the North, East and West and with the city's growth music and its benevolent influences were sustained by devoted women who organized under the name of the Beethoven Club. For 20 years this club has given the people opportunity to hear the famous musicians of the world and developed musical taste with concerts by its members.

The present mayor of Memphis, E. H. Crump, is said to be the first mayor in the South to recognize the benefits of musical atmosphere for a city's recreation. He has established a municipal band, which entertains thousands of people in the parks in all sections of the city with free concerts for citizens after their day's work is done.

From this band and a small string orchestra, which was first mothered by the Beethoven Club, a number of public-spirited citizens grasped the opportunity of providing the city with a symphony orchestra. The Memphis Symphony Orchestra Association was formed, chartered by the state, and for the last five years has supported successfully and free from debt a symphony orchestra. A series of concerts is given each year for affording the people the highest educational advantages and the best music of the masters for their study and pleasure.

All expenses being met by generous subscribers, a merely nominal admission is required of students and teachers. The blind of the city are invited guests, thereby giving them opportunity through music to receive impressions helpful to their development. The juvenile court is presented with free yearly admission for its children, and any boys or girls who

develop a desire, through these concerts, to devote themselves to the study of music, have the opportunity supplied them. The Girls' Friendly Association is presented with seats in order to give the girls pleasure and ideas. Free seats are made prizes by those in charge of the children's story hour at the Cossitt

and an operetta. A scholarship is offered to the boy or girl who wishes to continue musical study after leaving the high school and who has not the means of so doing.

This association brings to Memphis not only good musicians for the orchestra but also good teachers. It is through

FAVORITE INSTRUMENT OF THE SOUTH



Angelo Cortese, harpist who affords Memphis the kind of music it long has loved best

library, and 10 of the children who originate the best compositions win the services of concerts.

Children Have Part

Every spring a children's festival is donated by the Memphis Symphony Orchestra Association to the public schools, and music supplied for the choral classes to study throughout the school term.

The first year 300 children took part in the simplest songs with the orchestra.

This year 1362 children sang with the orchestra in two, three and four part choruses with most marked advancement in musical direction. Next year the children take up the study of an oratorio.

this organization and its manager that a revival of harp music has been effected in Memphis and, to some extent, throughout the South. Young artists are given a helping and welcoming hand.

The most prominent acquisition is regarded the young harpist, Angelo Cortese, whose artistic and sincere musical influence is deeply felt by student and orchestra and in chamber music.

The symphony orchestra is being gradually built up of ambitious musicians who are developing the best taste in the community. Many musical clubs exist throughout the city, and all unite in support of their orchestra, which it is

purposed eventually to make municipal.

middle of the Wilson administration. The campaign of education that will follow the introduction of a bill will probably run along for several years; this has been the rule in the past, and then the new department will be created.

Following is a partial list of the items which would naturally come under the jurisdiction of such a department, and whose growing importance will be a powerful aid in the enactment of the legislation:

The building of Alaskan railways by the government. The plan now is to have the government do the work of construction and issue the necessary bonds. This work will last for a number of years, and after the completion of the lines, the federal government must have a bureau in order to maintain a proper check on them. The cost of the Alaska railways will probably be \$40,000,000. Army engineers will do the work.

The maintenance of the Panama canal. It has been estimated that it will require \$5,000,000 a year to keep the canal in operation at a high standard of efficiency. This charge will be perpetual. This rule in France, Germany, Italy and other countries of Europe, and placing them in charge of a responsible executive department. The recent appointment of a committee on good roads by the House of Representatives, it is predicted, will eventually lead to this proposed cabinet position.

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work is in charge of the war and navy departments.

Rivers and harbors improvements. The annual appropriations for river and harbor work average \$40,000,000, which sum is spent under the direction of army engineers.

Public buildings. The average annual appropriation for new public buildings is \$15,000,000. This work is now done under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Army and navy building. Both these

executive departments construct buildings to the value of about \$5,000,000 a year for various purposes connected with the work of those departments. This construction is now in charge of departmental bureaus.

Building on Indian reservations. Each year hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended in the construction of new buildings of various kinds on the Indian reservations of the West. This work is in charge of the Indian commissioner.

Good roads. The creation of a good roads committee by the House indicates that it will not be long before Congress

will decide upon policy of road construction throughout the country, the states assisting, but the federal government to be in charge of maintenance and to have general oversight; in order that there may be uniformity. The annual appropriations at first will not be large, but members of both houses expect that in the end they may amount to as much as \$100,000,000.

The purpose of a department of public works would be to coordinate all this construction work under one responsible head. It is sure to come, say prominent men of both houses, and under favorable conditions, it may come before the end of the Wilson administration. At the latest, they say, it will come under that of his successor. There is much more reason for such a department, it is pointed out, than there was for the recently created department of labor, or even for the department of commerce. The latter department is gradually coming around to a position where it is justifying itself. The former has yet to do so; its chief work will be to bring employers and employees into closer and more sympathetic cooperation. If this can be done, it will prove a blessing to the entire country. Whether it can be done, however, will depend on so many undeveloped and therefore unknown situations, that prophecy is unsafe.

That Congress expects that the new good roads committee will soon become one of the important committees of the House is evidenced by the scramble there was for places upon it. Representative Shackelford of Missouri left a place on the ways and means committee to become its chairman. Others of the 21 members also gave up important committee places to take places on this new committee, as for instance Representative Saunders of Virginia, who gave up a place on the appropriations committee, and Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, who gave up the committee on banking and currency.

The new committee is to control all bills relating to the construction and maintenance of roads, excepting appropriations therefor. It will recommend appropriations to the appropriations committee, however, as is done by the rivers and harbors and public buildings committee.

In time, it is predicted, this new committee will absorb a good deal of the money now appropriated for river and harbor improvement, and some of the money appropriated for new public buildings. The government is to enter upon a systematic policy of highway construction, probably under the direction of the proposed department of public works, and unless some means can be devised for increasing the total of federal revenues, it will be necessary to take from the sources named, if the good roads movement is to have any standing and is to do any important work.

This probability led to a good deal of opposition in the Democratic caucus to the creation of the new good roads committee, but the demand for the committee was so strong that the opposition, although encouraged by such men as Representative Underwood, Representative Fitzgerald and other House leaders, could make no headway.

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Free Country in Finance Is Official's Plea

John S. Williams, Assistant Secretary of Treasury, Says He Hopes That Government Will Control Money

REFERS TO MORGAN

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Md.—John Skelton Williams, assistant secretary of the treasury, in an address here Thursday night, expressed the hope that the Wilson administration would free the country from the financial direction of any man or group of men and transfer the control to the government. Mr. Williams referred to the late J. P. Morgan as having been a ruler of American finances.

The speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Maryland Bankers Association was the first word from an official of the treasury department regarding the needs for currency reform and the business conditions of the country. Mr. Williams declared that the United States had never been in better and sounder condition and had never had better assurance of commercial stability than it has today.

"Honesty, fairness, stability and consistency, Mr. Williams said would be governing principles of the administration's banking and currency measures.

PROF. COBB MAKES INK DISCOVERIES

WASHINGTON—When experimenting with the big vacuum tubes in which the agricultural department was storing samples of the various cottons, Prof. Nathan A. Cobb about a year ago cut a newspaper in two, placing half of it in one end of a tube, which was pumped until it had practically an absolute vacuum, and wrapping the other half around the outside end of the tube.

For six months it was left in a dark closet. Then Professor Cobb suspended it in the sunlight for an equal time. The paper on the outside is a deep yellow and the ink shows the effects of light and air, but no change can be discovered in the paper inside the tube. Professor Cobb is of the opinion that preservation of paper and ink in this manner for a year indicates that previous documents could be placed on public view indefinitely without subjecting them to deterioration.

STORE NEWS

James V. Duffy of the contract department of the Shepard Norwell Company has moved to his summer home, Windsor cottage, Green Hill section, Nantasket.

Miss Alice Kelley of the bookkeeping department of the Gilchrist Company has resigned to accept a position with the Henry Siegel Company.

G. M. Evett, buyer of millinery for the Jordan Marsh Company, is en route for European markets.

The recreation grounds committee of the Filene Cooperative Association is making arrangements for a series of outings to be held weekly or bi-weekly, to begin after the first of July, when all-day Saturday closing begins.

Buyers from this city who are in New York this week include C. W. Conklin of R. H. Stearns & Co., Miss M. A. Powers of the Jordan Marsh Company, J. W. Doyle of the R. H. White Company and Miss M. M. Spencer of the Jordan Marsh Company.

B. ALTMAN & CO. TO ENLARGE
NEW YORK—With the completion of the annex to be built by B. Altman & Co. the present force of 4000 employees will be greatly augmented and many improvements for their comfort and well-being adopted. The cost of the new building, it is said, will be \$2,500,000 and this does not include the price of the ground upon which the annex will be erected as the firm already owned it. It is estimated that the total investment when the new building is completed will be in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. Plans for the annex completed and filed with the building department call for a 12-story building which will occupy an entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in time for the holiday season.

TESTS ANNOUNCED FOR \$4800 U. S. ENGINEERING POSITIONS

Examinations for engineering positions commanding larger salaries than many civil service positions under the United States government are to be held by the civil service commissioners on July 21 and 23. On the former date the places offered which include salary and expenses are as follows:

Structural engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade, \$1800 to \$2700; civil engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; electrical engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; mechanical engineer, first grade \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; architect, first grade \$3000 to \$4800 and second grade \$1800 to \$2700. There are also two positions with salaries and no expense allowances. They

MR. GARFIELD DESCRIBES HIS STEEL INQUIRY

NEW YORK—James R. Garfield, commissioner of corporations in the Roosevelt administration, testified on Thursday as a witness for the defense in the hearings of the government dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Garfield described the investigation of the corporation, which he began under direction of President Roosevelt in 1905.

"I told President Roosevelt," said Mr. Garfield, "that the bureau of corporations had not found anything that would call for the prosecution of the United States Steel Corporation."

"I reported," he said, "that I had not found any conditions regarding rebates and unfair competition such as I had found in the case of the Standard Oil Company. I tried to find out if the corporation was practising unfair competition. First by their reports, second by examination of competitors and finally by examination of conditions throughout the country, I used the same methods as were employed in the Standard Oil case."

"Were the investigations that you made thorough?" asked R. V. Lindabury, attorney for the corporation.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Did the Steel corporation put any obstacles in your way and refuse the books or records you asked for?"

"No."

On cross-examination, Mr. Garfield said he had never examined witnesses under oath during his investigation.

Judge Gary told me," added the witness, "that he knew of no such thing as the corporation obtaining rebates, and offered to root out any such practice should it be found to exist."

After the introduction of statistical evidence the hearing was adjourned until October.

MUFFLED CHUGS FOR RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Motor boats driven by gas engines, which operate in Rhode Island waters, must be equipped with mufflers or under water exhausts which must be attached to the engine so as to minimize the noise of the exhaust while the engine is in action, declared the supreme court in an opinion rendered yesterday.

The decision was given by Justice C. Frank Parkhurst in the case of George T. Huxford who carried the action to the supreme court on the ground that the law covering the case, while it stated specifically that motor boats must be equipped with mufflers or under water exhausts, did not say in words that such devices must be used while the engine is in use.

The court, while admitting that the law did not make this latter provision in words, declared that the evident purpose of the Legislature in framing the law was to lessen the noise of the gas engine exhaust and that the law, therefore, was in no way vague, or uncertain.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS BOOM MR. GAYNOR

NEW YORK—The Democratic Union at a mass meeting Thursday night declared its intention to renominate Mayor Gaynor regardless of what action may be taken by the citizens' municipal committee. The Democratic Union was the original sponsor for Mayor Gaynor's nomination four years ago.

The citizens' municipal committee held an executive meeting at which, it was learned, a compilation of the endorsements by various organizations of candidates for Mayor showed District Attorney Whitman to be in the lead. George McAneny, John Purroy Mitchel and Mayor Gaynor also have received endorsements.

READING HAS NEW GAS SERVICE

READING, Mass.—Local gas distribution has been connected with the new trunk line from Stoneham to this town, which connects direct with the plant of the Malden & Melrose Company, and Wakefield's municipal plant has discontinued its service. The change means a loss of \$100 a week to the Wakefield plant. When all contemplated changes have been made it is believed the number of gas consumers here will be about doubled.

BOYS ASSEMBLE TO GO ON SCHOOL TOUR OF EUROPE

Students From Institutions of East and Middle West Gather in Montreal With Teachers to Take Steamer for Scotland

RUGBY IN ITINERARY

MONTREAL—Going at their own expense, a party of 75 boys from schools in the east and middle west, together with principals of secondary schools in Baltimore, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Lawrenceville, N. J.; Mercersburg, Pa.; Chicago and Culver, Ind., sail from here for Glasgow by the steamer Athena Saturday to study school life in England and on the Continent. The members of the New England delegation, who came by special train, meet the main body of the party tonight at a "get acquainted" dinner. At this dinner a farewell letter from President Wilson will be read.

At the head of the pilgrimage is Ernest D. Woodbury, principal of Thornton Academy, Saco, Me.

After visiting schools and universities in Great Britain, including Eton and Rugby, the party will take an outing in Switzerland and a cruise in the Mediterranean. They will visit the Peace Palace at The Hague. At Paris a dinner will be given by boys from French schools, at which the American ambassador will be the principal guest.

Boys included in the party are Philip W. Blood, Robert F. Daley, Chester W. Cook, Harold B. Ellis, James F. Ingraham, 3d, Walter R. Hovey, Donald McLean, Jesse R. Penfield, Robert R. Steiger, Frank H. Weisner, Edward L. Page, Francis B. Woodford and Burnham B. Woodford.

Teachers in the New England delegation are: Willard Reed of Brown & Nichols school, Cambridge; Walter V. McDuffie of the Springfield high school, Samuel F. Holmes of Worcester Academy, Claude A. Pifer of Andover, Arthur B. Woodford, Hopkins school, New Haven, Conn.; George D. Church and William K. Hillson, Abbott school, Farmington, Me., and George C. Greener of the North Bennet Street Industrial school, Boston.

CUSTOMS MERGER ARRANGED FOR

PORLTAND, Me.—Collector of the Port Willis T. Emmons of Saco has returned from a trip to Washington to consult with Assistant Treasurer Curtis, with reference to consolidation of the customs district of Maine and a portion of New Hampshire and Vermont, provided for in an executive order that was promulgated by President Taft last spring.

Collectors in the various small ports in the territory to be covered by the change have received telegrams from the department, requesting their immediate resignations. As the new service is to be effective July 1, and as each collector was supposed to be retired automatically by operation of the law, it is not clear what is the necessity for resignations. These are probably forthcoming, however, and are an assurance that no protest will be made by any collector whose position is abolished.

JUNE MEETS CANCELED

Track and field meets that were to be held June 28 at North Brighton playground, metropolitan park reservation playground, Hyde Park, Forest Hills playground, West Roxbury, and the swimming events which were scheduled to take place the same day at Freeport Street beach, Dorchester; Dewey beach, Charlestown; Wood Island beach, East Boston, and L Street beach, South Boston, have been canceled. The first meets, therefore, will be held July 12.

WAKEFIELD PUPILS SAVE \$400

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Reports from teachers of the Greenwood school show that 160 of the 300 pupils have taken advantage of the school's savings bank system and have saved since Jan. 1 \$400.44. W. B. Atwell, superintendent of schools, expects to extend the system to the nine other buildings next term.

TESTS ANNOUNCED FOR \$4800 U. S. ENGINEERING POSITIONS

Examinations for engineering positions commanding larger salaries than many civil service positions under the United States government are to be held by the civil service commissioners on July 21 and 23.

On the former date the places offered which include salary and expenses are as follows:

Structural engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade, \$1800 to \$2700; civil engineer, first grade, \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; mechanical engineer, first grade \$3000 to \$4800, second grade \$1800 to \$2700; architect, first grade \$3000 to \$4800 and second grade \$1800 to \$2700.

There are also two positions with salaries and no expense allowances. They

LAND SECURED FOR EXTENSION OF SUMMER ST.

Land for the proposed overhead street between Summer street extension and the second floor level of the Commonwealth pier at South Boston has been given by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, which also pays the city of Boston \$25,000 for 31,229 square feet of land and drops a suit for damages instituted 12 years ago against the city.

The suit was for the effect of the extension of Summer street upon the company's property. The land turned over to the company is a section of Congress street between B and C streets that has never been used and is now discontinued by order of the street commissioners in whose office the agreement between all parties was reached late Thursday. This area now becomes taxable.

The overhead street now may be built by the port directors on property not affecting the company and the directors will pay the cost of relocating the sewer and water pipes of Congress street.

RAILWAY REPORT IS UNCONFIRMED

NEW YORK—A report that the National Railways of Mexico had been placed in the hands of J. M. Galbraith as receiver became current in financial circles early today. It has not been confirmed. Mr. Galbraith sailed for Mexico city yesterday.

The local office of the railroad company issues this statement: "The financial requirements of the company for July 1 are fully in hand and the officers of the company here have received communication from Mexico this morning relative to company's operations."

The following statement has just been issued at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.:

"President Huerta of Mexico has just telegraphed the bankers of the National Railways of Mexico that E. N. Brown is now and will continue in the presidency of the National Railways of Mexico."

PLAYGROUND AID ON LARGER SCALE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The total list of playground instructors announced by the park department, which has the work of the summer in charge, numbers 48, which is six more than last year. The grounds will open all over the city on July 1, and an average attendance larger than ever before is expected for the season.

An innovation of this year will be the keeping open of the Emily Denison Bill playground until 9 o'clock at night. Band concerts will be given.

DIRECTORS VOTE TO SECURE PIER

NEWPORT, R. I.—Members of the Progressive party who attend the party conference July 3 and hear the navy speech of Colonel Roosevelt, will assemble in a tent which has a seating capacity of 10,000.

In the navy day program is a review by Colonel Roosevelt of the parade of apprentices. The former President will be tendered honors of the presidential office, including the salute of 21 guns.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road will furnish special coach and combine equipment attached to the Montreal express from North station at 7:45 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of Jerusalem commandery, Knights Templars, en route from Halifax, N. S., to Fitchburg.

The Frisco railway private car No. 700, occupied by Mrs. James Campbell, wife of the vice-president, and party, was attached to the New Haven road's Shore line express from South station at 1 o'clock this morning, en route to Greenwich, Conn.

Boston boot and shoe workers occupying a special Pullman sleeping car train, arrived at North station from Montreal, Que., last night via the Rutland and Fitchburg roads.

Two hundred members of Boston boys Y. M. C. A. occupied two special cars attached to the Boston & Albany roads 8:30 a. m. express from South station today en route to their summer camp at Becket in the Berkshires.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Fitchburg shops 25 standard coaches, which have been painted and equipped for suburban service.

The New Haven road handled into First street freight terminal, South Boston, last evening two solid trains of live stock from East Liberty, Pa., yards, consigned to Boston markets.

Mr. Haworth has been engaged in missionary work in Cuba for 11 years, and has met with success in converting native Cubans and the Jamaicans who live in Cuba.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) PAPER SOLD

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Frank Knox, owner of the Leader, has purchased the Union. For the second time in 12 years the Union will change its politics, this time to become a strictly independent newspaper. It will be continued as a two-cent morning paper, and the Leader will keep on as a one-cent Progressive afternoon journal.

LAWYERS TO HAVE OUTING JULY 9

SALEM, Mass.—The annual outing of the Essex Bar Association will be held at Middleton July 9. Michael L. Sullivan, Alden P. White and Guy C. Richards are members of committees in charge.

GOV. BALDWIN NAMES LOWER COURT JUDGES

HARTFORD, Conn.—Governor Baldwin, acting under his own interpretation of the constitution, Thursday named many minor court judges to fill vacancies which were created by nonaction of the Legislature through political disagreements.

In the Greenwich borough court, wherein appointments for several sessions have been vigorously contested, William L. Tierney, Democrat, is named as judge and William J. Ferris, Progressive, as deputy judge, in place of C. D. Burns and F. A. Hubbard, Republicans. In this city Judge W. H. Clark, Republican, who is replaced by a Democrat, F. G. Eberle, announced that he will contest Mr. Eberle's appointment on the ground that the Governor has not the power to appoint.

A. F. OF L. PLANS SPECIAL SESSION

To receive reports on all matters of legislation concerning wage earners which were acted on at the State House this year; to complete plans for the annual convention at Fall River the week of Sept. 15, and to take up any questions desired by affiliated unions, the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L. executive board will hold special meetings Sunday in Wells Memorial hall.

The strike of the employees of the B. F. Sturtevant Company and Becker Milling Machine Company plants at Hyde Park, which began May 29, and the refusal of Governor Foss to arbitrate, will be acted upon. Several speakers have been asked to talk at the mass meeting on Boston Common Sunday afternoon to protest against the attitude taken by Governor Foss.

NEW BISHOP TO LAY CORNERSTONE

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Suffragan Bishop of Manchester, Samuel G. Babcock, recently consecrated, will officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the new Christ church (Episcopal) parish in Needham Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Frederick Pember of West Roxbury and the Rev. Newton Black, present rector of Christ church parish, will assist. Singing by the boys' choir is included in the program and Bishop Babcock and others will deliver addresses.

The new edifice will be at Highland avenue and Rosemary street. The complete structure will cost about \$20,000; the nave only will be erected at once. Later the building will be extended and a parish house added.

BARBERS WANT FORMER PRICES

To consider taking action to force employers to return to former prices, the I. W. W. Barbers Union 185 is to meet Sunday morning at Lathrop place, North End. The A. F. of L. Barbers Union has given notice to the employers that its present agreement will terminate July 10. A new agreement asking for some minor betterments in hours will be presented to employers.

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

The buyer of 4 Hancock street, Beacon Hill, reported Thursday, is William N. Ambler, who takes title from Henrietta Rand, dead coming through Charles E. Merrill. This property was originally owned by George Young, proprietor of Youngs hotel, and remained in his family 42 years. This sale marks the passing of one more fine old residence in a once celebrated district, which has given way to commercial progress. Codman & Street represented the owner and George Adams Woods the purchaser.

SOUTH END AND DORCHESTER

The three-story and basement brick dwelling, 8 Greenwood park, near Columbus avenue, has passed to possession of Everett B. Horn, who takes title from Lena V. Chadwick. There are 2100 square feet of land taxed for \$3000, included in the \$8400 assessment.

Property at 41 Waldeck street, near Park avenue, Dorchester, has been sold by Charles A. Burnham to Mary F. Boyle. The total tax value is \$8900, including \$1900 on 6285 square feet of land.

The frame dwelling at 198 Savin Hill avenue, near Grampian way, assessed to Terese Waugh, has been purchased by Bessie E. Donahue. This estate is valued on \$4800 for improvements and \$1200 on 4700 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Charles W. Holmes is the new owner of the two three-story stately brick houses at 27 and 29 Thorndike street, corner of Singleton street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 1824 square feet, taxed for \$2000. The total assessment is \$7400. Ray H. Carver conveyed the deed.

Another Roxbury property to change hands is at Ward and Halleck streets, being 14,400 square feet of vacant land, taxed for \$7200 in the name of Charles A. Sauer. Etta L. Marshall is the buyer.

The West Roxbury parcel was bought by Ulysses F. Des Rivieres from Ella L. Hart, being a frame dwelling and stable at 154 Metropolitan avenue, near Clarendon park, including a large plot of ground measuring 35,888 square feet, all assessed for \$6500. The land value is \$2100.

CHARLESTOWN ESTATE SOLD

The estate at 382 and 384 Medford street and numbered 56 Belmont street, Charlestown, has been sold by the owner, William Shanahan, to William Gallagher. The assessor's value is at \$1600 and \$700 is on the 1020 square feet of land.

BOUGHT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Rev. George A. Foss of Atkinson has purchased through the Chapin Farm Agency, the homestead of Mrs. Ruth W. Stevens on Main street, Warner, Merrimack county, N. H., comprising an attractive cottage with modern conveniences, vine-covered piazza, stable, orchard and 33,000 square feet of land. The new owner is already in possession and making improvements.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Prince st., 118, ward 23; James Druein, N. Maverick st., 186-188, ward 2; Louis Poto, M. M. Kalman; alter store and tenement; Evans st., 97, ward 25; Thompson & Norris Co.; alter mfg.; Broad st., 28, ward 6; R. B. Williams, A. N. Boyden; alter store and offices. Washington st., 710-724, ward 7; R. B. Brigham est.; A. H. Vinal; alter theater and halls.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

Goldie Swartz to Celia Green, tr., Huntington av., q.; \$1. Charles E. Merrill to William N. Ambler, Hancock st., q.; \$1. Julian Bon to Joseph Gilman, Ivy st., q.; \$1. George L. Finn to Bernard Freeman, Elm st., q.; \$1. Elm st., Chadwick to Everett B. Horn, Greenwich Hill, q.; \$1. Parkway Trust to Arthur A. Ballantine, Charles River sq., q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Walworth, C. W.; \$1. Same to C. Summer and B st., 2 lots; rel.; \$1. Same to C. Summer and C st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Mary G. Ferris, gdn., to Gustavus Sullens, Seventh st., d.; \$210. Mary J. Ferris, gdn., to Gustavus Sullens, Seventh st., q.; \$1.

George R. Winslow to Gustavus Sullens, Seventh st., q.; \$1.

Elizabeth O'Malley to Richard T. Block, Baxter st., d.; \$1.

FAIRFIELD

Gertrude Davis to Giuseppe Giovino, Cottages Charles st. est. to Giuseppe Giovino, Cottages st., d.; \$1700. Joseph Grappi to Louis Mangini, Brigham st., w.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Nathan Greene to Morris Kravitz et al., Washington av., q.; \$1.

Ray H. Carter to Charles W. Holmes, Thorndike and Singleton st., d.; \$1.

Charles A. Sauer to Etta L. Marshall, Ward st., and 30-ft. strip and 30-ft. st.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

Walter R. Morse to William V. Tripp, Washington st., w.; \$1.

Maria S. Snell to Joseph D. Snell, Fuller st., q.; \$1.

The Waugh to Bessie E. Donahue, Savin Hill av., w.; \$1.

Charles A. Burnham to Mary F. Boyle, Washington st., w.; \$1.

William Hillman to Eliza A. Menadier, Hancock st., q.; \$1.

Charles T. Nolan to Patrick O'Hearn, Metropoliitan av., 3 lots; q.; \$1.

Monique Doucet to Pauline H. Simmons, Selden st., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

George G. Walker, mfr., to Annie G. Walker, Corr. st., d.; \$12437.

Same to come Corey rd., d.; \$1800.

CHARLESTOWN

William Shanahan to William Gallagher, Medford and Belmont st., w.; \$1.

CHELSEA

Thomas L. Lyons to Eldon A. Clark et al., Helens rd., q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Annie L. Brown to Augustus Stahl, Hew-

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish is fast becoming plentiful on the Boston market. Four more vessels reached T wharf today with trips of that fish, the Edmund F. Black with 70 fish being high liner. Prices are the lowest of the season, dealers quoting 10 cents per pound today. Other arrivals: Birnie & Bessie 67 fish on Time 24 and N. A. Rowe 9.

Two vessels brought fresh mackerel to wharf today, the Veda McKown, having 10,000 small mackerel and three barrels salt, and the Esperanto having 10,000 small fresh and one and a half barrels salt. Both vessels came from Barnstable bay, and their catches sold for 8 cents per pound to dealers. On the Halifax steamer due here tonight are 23 barrels fresh mackerel for a local firm.

For the first time in several days, steak cod sold at T wharf today at a figure nearer normal than the quotations of the past week. Dealers were getting 6 1/4 cents per pound for the fish. The drop was largely due to a weakening demand, typical to a week end. Seven vessels brought catches to the pier, the schooner Matthew S. Greer, with 40,500 pounds, being high liner. Other arrivals: Steamer Ripple, 29,300 pounds; schooners Maud Silva, 25,000; E. C. Hussey, 23,000; Margaret Dillon, 19,300; Hertense, 20,500, and Ethel B. Penny, 19,000.

Late Thursday the Elk came in with 30,000 pounds halibut and 70,000 pounds cusk, besides 5000 salt fish. Other fish on the fleet today: Ripple, 1000 scrod, 800 soles, Maud Silva, 20,000 halibut, 1500 salt fish and Matthew Greer 500 halibut. Dealers' prices today were: Steak cod \$6.25 per hundredweight, mackerel cod \$2.75, haddock \$3.50 and pollock \$2.50.

An active market was reported at Gloucester today in contrast to the dull conditions of Thursday. Arrivals: W. H. Rider 30,000 pounds salt cod, F. A. Oakes 300 large and medium mackerel, one swordfish and 200 pounds butterfish; Beatrice E. 65 barrels bluebacks; Mr. Woodward's boat 25 barrels bluebacks; an Italian boat with 700 tinkers, and Heath's Trap 800 mackerel. A report from Rockport that the Herbert & Emma had reached that port with 200 tinkers, was received today.

There is a marked increase in the number of vessels coming to the pier, the schooner Matthew S. Greer, with 40,500 pounds, being high liner. Other arrivals: Steamer Ripple, 29,300 pounds; schooners Maud Silva, 25,000; E. C. Hussey, 23,000; Margaret Dillon, 19,300; Hertense, 20,500, and Ethel B. Penny, 19,000.

Another Roxbury property to change hands is at Ward and Halleck streets, being 14,400 square feet of vacant land, taxed for \$7200 in the name of Charles A. Sauer. Etta L. Marshall is the buyer.

The West Roxbury parcel was bought by Ulysses F. Des Rivieres from Ella L. Hart, being a frame dwelling and stable at 154 Metropolitan avenue, near Clarendon park, including a large plot of ground measuring 35,888 square feet, all assessed for \$6500. The land value is \$2100.

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RATES

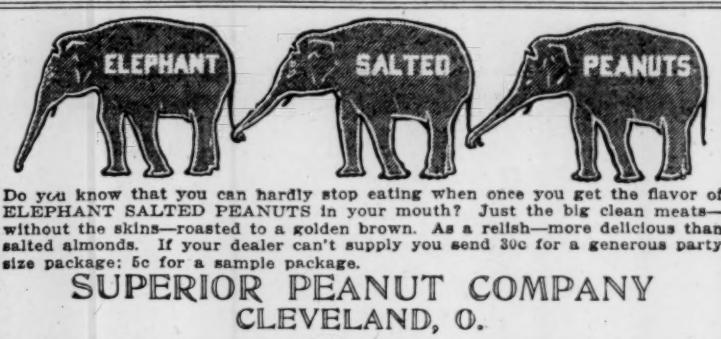
DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

CLEVELAND ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave their advertisements at 728 Osborne Building

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND



Do you know that you can hardly stop eating when once you eat the flavor of ELEPHANT SALTED PEANUTS in your mouth? Just the big clean meats—without the skins—roasted to a golden brown. As a relish—more delicious than salted almonds. If your dealer can't supply you send 20c for a generous party size package; 5c for a sample package.

SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY
CLEVELAND, O.

BANKS—CLEVELAND, O.



How would you like to take a course in saving money?

The course is interesting, educational and will result in much good to all who desire to undertake it.

The entrance fee is merely your desire to save. This you must have.

While getting instruction you will receive 4% interest from this company on all sums placed with it.

Call or send for the yellow card.

Capital and Surplus
Five Million Dollars

ARCHITECTS—CLEVELAND, O.

Eddie 1390 R-Crest, 884 L

Edw. G. Hatch
ARCHITECT

269 Rozelle av., E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PATENTS—CLEVELAND

IDEAS developed. Special machinery designed and built. C. B. SMITH, 411-12 Prospect Hippodrome, Cleveland, O.

HOUSES TO LET—CLEVELAND

LOWER HALF of two-family house; five rooms with all modern improvements; rent \$25 per month. 39 Fay st., East Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND

Merchants may get directly in touch with the Monitor's local representative, located at

128 OSBORN BLDG.,
CLEVELAND, O.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

The fourth annual reunion of the Abington Dental Society will be held tomorrow at Peddocks Island, Boston harbor.

This evening a meeting of the school committee will be held at the town hall for the purpose of discussing the different candidates for the positions of superintendent and principal of the high school. The committee has decided to pay a salary of \$1800 per year for a superintendent.

A meeting of Whitman grange will be held this evening at Odd Fellows' hall. A number of members of East Bridgewater and Halifax granges will attend.

MAYNARD

Of the four sites under consideration for the headquarters of the recently organized Maynard Trust Company, the Naylor block on Main street, now in process of construction was chosen as the most favorable location. The company will enter its office as soon as the building is finished.

A. D. Holt, commander of the Isaac Davis post, G. A. R., Miss Fannie Wetherbee, president of the relief corps, and Miss Fletcher, patriotic instructor, have presented the Congregational church Sunday school with a flag.

CONCORD

Wells A. Hall, superintendent of schools, says that the registration next September at the opening of the high school will be the largest in the history of the town. Already 300 pupils have registered, as compared with 351 at the beginning of schools last year.

Flowers for the Mutual Helpers Flower Mission in Boston will be received each Monday afternoon in the lower town hall from 4 to 5 o'clock, beginning next Monday afternoon and continuing through Aug. 25.

EVERETT

Registration for the vacation schools will be held tonight between 7:30 and 9:30 o'clock at the high school building. The schools are to be in session six weeks and in addition to the usual subjects, those in the manual training and domestic science courses will also be given.

A series of summer assemblies are to be held by the Chandler Club on Tuesday and Saturday evenings in the Boulevar bungalow.

ACTON

The June meeting of the South Acton Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Case in South Acton.

The lawn party under auspices of members of the Acton Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Winona Rebekah Lodge, took place last evening in West Acton.

A camp of Sons of Veterans is to be organized in West Acton by citizens of this place and Maynard.

WEBSTER

The next meeting of the Marlboro grange will be observed as Children's night in I. O. O. F. hall July 9.

MARLBORO

The Highland Club will have an outing at Solomon's pond August 31.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
FISH

TELEPHONE 1437 RICHMOND
NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In Yule st., Melrose, Mass., thoroughly built house, 11 rooms, large and airy; music and sun room, house back-plastered, steam-heated; ventilation and heating perfect; 7800 ft. of land; vegetable garden, rock garden, fruit trees, grapes and cherries. T. L. CUSHMAN, Melrose, Mass. Tel. 236 W. 218 Tremont st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1500 W.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 295 Washington st.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

IF THE MONITOR READER HAS A REALLY FINE COUNTRY PLACE TO SELL CONSULT THE CHAPIN FARM AGENCY WHO ADVERTISE UNTIL A PURCHASE IS FOUND REQUIRING NO ADVANCE PAYMENT.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY—CHICAGO

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CLEAR: nothing better for the money; 2 elegant Chicago properties; rental \$6300 and \$4250; never vacant; mortgages \$27,500-\$20,000 due 1915-1916, 5%.

SWEETLAND, 421 E. 43rd st., Chicago.

FARM LANDS

6500 ACRES choice fruit and farm land; ideal climate, beautiful stream, timber and coal on land, two railroads, \$7.50; splendid investment; investigate. H. N. NICHOLS, 650 Railroad Exchange, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA LAND

LET ME TELL YOU about my alfalfa ranch in the San Joaquin Valley; I can help you to do well. MRS. C. L. PLACE, Palo Alto, Cal.

SUMMER PROPERTY

To Let for Summer Season
FURNISHED COTTAGE, 5 sleeping rooms, every modern convenience; fine views; 2 minutes' walk from beautiful beach and bath. Apply on premises to

JOHN MASON LITTLE,
Phillips Beach, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CASTLEGATE APARTMENTS
Ready for occupancy—484 400 Blue Hill ave., large, corner Castlegate road, suites 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with maid's rooms, large reception, large closets, bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, rear porches, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

BEDFORD

At the annual meeting of the Bedford Civic Club, these officers were elected for 1913 and 1914: President, Louis Pfeiffer; first vice-president, Albert R. Bacon; second vice-president, Arthur E. Carson; clerk, Randall A. Whittier; treasurer, Nathan H. Daniels, Jr.

The annual Sunday school picnic of the Congregational church will be held in Pinehurst park, Billerica, tomorrow. A special car will leave the church at 12:45 o'clock.

ABINGTON

Arrangements are being perfected for the annual carnival of the Manamooskeagin Boat Club July 4. There will be a series of boat and canoe races in the afternoon and an illumination and fire-works in the evening.

Commander Justin C. Meserve of McPherson post, G. A. R., will leave Monday for Gettysburg with other G. A. R. men.

MISSES ANDERSON

Props.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN and Cottages

Now Open—12th and Charles st., FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL, Now open, Lake George, N. Y. N. Y. Booking Office, 384 Fifth Ave.

CENTRAL PARK and Riverside Drive

American Plan Summer Rates

Q-let, Refined Family Hotel

1, 2, 3 Bed. Rooms with Bath

Eight hours of transportation within three blocks.

STORES AND OFFICES

Most Desirable Store

On Arlington st., near Arlington: excellent

show window, busy side of street; 125 ft. deep; 2 stories high. In rear: one studio with bath. Apply Allen Hall bldg., Tel. Back Bay 600. 384 Boylston st.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoon or evenings. Berkeley bldg., N. Y. 107, Monitor office.

ROCKLAND

At the annual meeting of the Unity Club held last evening at the home of Mrs. E. S. Damon the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Channing Howard; vice-presidents, Mrs. James Anderson, Miss Hylda Cobbett; recording secretary, Miss Linnie Poole; treasurer, Miss May Blackman; corresponding secretary, Miss Grace Poole.

RANDOLPH

The semi-monthly meeting of Golden Star Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be held this evening and the annual roll-call will be held.

Thomas F. Kiley of this town has been awarded the Whitney prize of \$50 in gold for public speaking and sight reading at Williston Academy.

BRIDGEWATER

The annual reunion of the Bridgewater High School Alumni Association will be held this evening in the assembly hall of the high school.

Over 100 new books have been added to the public library this month.

SOMERVILLE

Miss Miriam Priest, of Willoughby street, who recently was graduated from the Framingham normal school, has been appointed a teacher of domestic science in the Chelsea high school.

SUDSBURY

These are the graduates of the Sudsbury high school class of 1913: Miss Hazel Whitney, Miss Marie Nelson, Miss Marion Hall, Miss Marguerite Jones and Carl Johnson.

HOLBROOK

A concert will be given at the town hall this evening for the benefit of the July Fourth celebration. The entertainment will consist of music readings and singing.

MIDDLEBORO

Camp Ascension at Tispaquin pond, under direction of Dr. Samuel Abbott, will open this week.

ARLINGTON

Edward W. Goodwin has been re-elected superintendent and chairman of the Universalist church Sunday school, and Miss Marian L. Smith is the new secretary.

PEANUTS—CLEVELAND

The Highland Club will have an out-

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NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.

97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOOTHOUSE PRODUCTS

Special attention given family orders

REAL ESTATE

ROBERT J. M. FYFE

SUCCESSION TO SHARP & FYFE

Choice Meats, Poultry, Fruits and Vegetables

Orders of \$3.00 and over expressed prepaid.

Tel. F. H. 1552

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132 Summer Street, Boston

ROBERT J. M. FYFE

SUCCESSION TO SHARP & FYFE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

APPAREL FOR WOMEN

FIELD'S SHOP Party Frocks,
 Millinery at reduced prices. Tub Dresses and Blouses. 1531 E. 53rd st.

ART

MILLER'S ART SHOP Expert service in framing and gilding. 4719 Lake ave., near 47th st.—Pictures, etc.

HELEN C. LEGERWOOD, formerly with Caroline M. Rusy, now and complete line of books, lesson marks, quarterly covers and Cross and Crown Jewelry. 116 So. Michigan ave., Chicago.

GIFT NOVELTIES—Books, helpful cards, etc. Catalogs. 400 BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE, Room 304, S. E. Madison st.

PICTURES AND FRAMING A specialty. Arts and Crafts now inexpensive, suitable for wedding, birthday and remembrance gifts. J. SHIFFMAN, Fine Arts, 118 S. Mich. ave., Rand, 5017.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS BOOK SHOP—Formerly in the Venetian bldg., now 104 S. Michigan bldg., Suite 616. Books, lesson marks, quarterly covers; Cross and Crown Jewelry.

CLEANERS

W. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER. Wedding Apparel, House Furnishings. 6330 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

CLEANER AND DYE

J. A. WAIS—Dry Cleaning—Fancy Goods a Specialty. 2821 Madison st. Phone Garfield 3184.

GIFT STUDIO

GINN STUDIO—1928 Fine Arts bldg., Hand made articles of special interest for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 6903.

Original Ideas in Wedding, Graduation, Gifts, Stationery, Handwriting, Jewelry, Metal Ware, Baskets, Sentiment Cards, and Folders. KADE GIFT SHOP, 3948 Cottage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

GOWNS

H. ZEISS—LADIES' TAILOR. Suite 1612, 20th with Building. Latest method, two fitted suits, \$40.00 up. Misses' plus size, \$35.00 up; on phone Handel 1174.

MME. M. A. HADLOCK—Importer of Gowns and Tailored Garments, Repub. bldg., 200 So. State st. Tel. Har. 3765.

Cut Prices on All June Work for BENSON & VAN MIDDLESWORTH GOWNS—20th North Wabash ave.

FLANDERS—MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks.

BLANCHE BECKETT—Importer—Tailored suits, plain and fancy. Goods for Reception, Dinner and Theater. Attn: Frock: Houses, Wraps and Negligees. 2512 Michigan ave. Phone Douglas 4601.

SMART SILK COAT AND SKIRT SUITS from \$15.00 up.

MORTON & MORTON—111 Oak Park ave., So. Oak Park 35 minutes via Lake st. Elevated.

GROCERIES. ORCHARD & ORCHARD "Service" means quality, fair price, efficient delivery. 1443 E. 53d st. Tel. Hyde Park 655.

N. N. FRUDENFELD'S "Gem" Grocery and delicatessen. Vegetables, fruits, meat, etc. 4310 Indiana ave., Tel. Kenwood 3470.

HARDWARE. Hardware—Cutlery—Tools. STEBBINS HARDWARE CO. 15 W. Van Buren st., near State.

HAIRDRESSING.

SHAMPOO, hair dried by hand; hair cut by mail given special attention. MRS. PETRAN, 6th floor Mentor bldg., Tel. Central 3276.

BOSTON STORE—4th fl. Dearborn st. Miss Francis Clegg, Mgr. Manicuring 50c. Shampooing 50c. Hairdressing 50c.

COLEMAN HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING SHOP—15 Indiana ave., Tel. Oakl. 6386. Special attention given to residence work.

SHAMPOOING—Martha Matilda Harper's Method. Field bldg., Tel. Priv. Ex. 1, Local 170.

HOLMES—802 Kneser bldg., Ram 1038. Hairdressing, Manicuring. Hair Goods, etc.

JEWELRY. KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP. Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture Framing. 1344 E. 4th st. Phone Oak 3655.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

MAX T. VOLKMAN—Men's Tailor Suits from \$30 up; high grade; workmanship guaranteed. 1407 Belmont ave., Tel. Gracefield 1052.

LADIES' TAILORS. THE TALK OF THE TOWN OSCAR LEEN—With the best fitting gowns within reach of moderate incomes. Suite 910, 218 S. Wabash ave., above Mc. Clark's Bookstore.

TELLER TAILOR—To WOMEN. Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats \$35.00 and up.

LAUNDRIES. ORIENTAL LAUNDRY CO. Telephone Monroe 2. 122 E. Madison Street.

LAUNDRY—1122 Foster ave., Phone Edge, 4200. A trial from you will be appreciated.

MEN'S TAILORS. FRANK A. ROSE—Artistic Tailor. 310 Mailers bldg., 5 S. Wabash ave.

THE MOORE & HARRINGTON CO. Suite 100, overcasts, \$30 to \$60.

REASONABLE, RECOMMENDABLE, RELIABLE—MATESN & CO. Tailors for Men, 1624 Madison st. Phone West 1755.

LEA. O. JAMES—Suits \$30 and \$35. Tel. Ken. 3211. 146 E. 4th st. Also ladies suits made to order. Remodeling. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MILLINERY. MAISON PETITE—Importers of Millinery. FRANCIS B. PARISH—6308 Lexington ave. Tel. Midway 1525. \$300 Lexington ave.

QUALITY HAT SHOP—Our \$10 special meets fashion's decree. 604 Mailers bldg., S.E. corner Wabash and Madison.

PAINTING AND DECORATING. GUTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, etc. 219 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1655.

PRINTERS. KENFIELD-LEADS CO. Publications—CATALOGS. Day and Night. Pressrooms and Linotypes. 407 Plymouth court. Phone Harrison 704—All departments.

ROOFERS. GEO. A. KYLE. Established 1884. Shingle and Prepared Roofing. Chicago and all suburbs.

Phone Graceland 3668 736 Belmont Ave.

URBANA, ILL.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAIR SHOP

MEATS AND FISH

SHOES AND RUBBERS

DAIRIES AND CREAMRIES

HAIR SHOP

MEATS AND FISH

SHOES AND RUBBERS

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Stock Market Quiet and Prices Are Weak

STOCKS AGAIN SHOW A LOWER PRICE TREND

National Railways of Mexico Weak the Feature—Little Animation in the Securities Markets Today

AMERICAN ZINC WEAK

There was little animation in the trading on the exchanges this morning. The New York market showed some indication of advancing at the opening but soon shaded off. Comparatively few stocks came out during the first few minutes. There was relatively a good deal more activity in bonds than in stocks.

The quieting down in the New York market is somewhat disappointing to traders but it is not unnatural in view of monetary and business conditions. The market has shown much sensitiveness of late. It seems to take little trading to move prices either way. At the end of the first half hour the tone was quite weak. Losses of a point or more prevailed.

Local business was dull as usual.

Following the early slump prices rose fractionally and business then became quieter than ever. There was some interest in National Railways of Mexico second preferred on the unconfirmed report that a receiver had been appointed for the road. It opened off two points at 12, declined another point and regained part of the loss before midday. New York Central was among the weak features. It opened off one half at 96%, and dropped a point further. Lehigh Valley was ex-dividend at 5 per cent. It opened five points lower than last night's closing at 140%, and declined more than a point before midday.

Reading opened up 1/4 at 157%, yielded more than a point and rallied fractionally later. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 146 and declined under 145. Rubber and Rummel preferred were particularly weak.

A two-point gain was made by Edison Electric which opened at 27 and a one-point advance was recorded by New England Telephone which opened at 20. Calumet & Hecla opened up 7 points at 412 and several small lots changed hands at that figure.

Business on the exchanges almost came to a standstill in the afternoon. Boston & Albany and Tamarack showed some improvement in the local market. American Zinc was weak.

There was considerable selling of American Zinc in the late trading at lower prices. Passing of the dividend today was the cause.

PREDICT HIGHER PRICES FOR OIL

PITTSBURGH—The present unprecedented development of the oil fields is meeting with little success in the way of new production, according to reports. Operators say they are not getting commensurate returns for the time, money and labor expended. Oil men affirm that surplus stocks are being drawn on almost constantly and they are firm in the conviction that the purchasing price for Pennsylvania crude oil will soon be increased from the present price of \$2.50 to \$3.00 a barrel.

Oil well supply houses are said to be increasing their prices for late material and are making no promises of deliveries within less than eight weeks.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Market firm. Copper up 1/4c for nearby deliveries, while late months were up 1/4c in the bid. Spelter advanced 15 points. Tin was weak at a recession of 5%. Quotations are: Copper spot to July 13% bid, Aug. 14% bid, 4.30@4.37%, spelter 5.20@5.30, tin 42.65@4.285.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VINCENZA: Probably showers this afternoon, followed by fair tonight and Saturday; continued warm; moderate southwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers this afternoon; probably fair tonight and Saturday; light to moderate southwest and west winds.

Showy conditions prevail in northeastern sections, the Pacific slope and parts of the Northwest. The weather is generally cool, remaining dry and less warm in interior portions and in the West with temperatures ranging in the 50s north to Chicago. Pressure has risen to normal in the lake region, and the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, but continues low in the western half of the country and in the Northeast.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 74.12 noon 84
Average temperature yesterday 62%.

IN OTHER CITIES

Washington 58
Portland, Me. 58
Portland 58
Pittsburgh 58
Nantucket 64
Des Moines 90
Buffalo 67
Denver 92
Philadelphia 80
Albany 78
Kansas City 88
Chicago 92
Jacksonville 88
St. Louis 92
San Francisco 64

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal pf 5 pd	14	14	14	14
Amalgamated	64	64	63	63 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	21 1/2	21	21	21
Am Can.	26 1/2	26	26	26 1/2
Am Can pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Car Fy.	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Citrus	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Clt.	61 1/2	61 1/2	60	61
Am Ch & L.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am T & T	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Smelting	61 1/2	61 1/2	60	60 1/2
Amacanda	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atchison pf.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Atchison pf.	98	98	98	98
Bald Loco.	40	40	40	40
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Brooklyn R. T	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	87
Bucktrick Co.	25	25	25	25
Can Pacific	216 1/2	217 1/2	216 1/2	217 1/2
Cent Leather	20 1/2	21	20 1/2	21
Ches & Ohio	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Chi & Eastern III	96	96	96	96
Chi & Gt W pf.	27	26	26	26
Chi M & St P pf.	103	102	102	102
Chi M & St P pf.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Chino	34	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Col Southern	31	31	31	31
Col Southern 1st pf.	66	66	66	66
Con Gas	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Deem & Co pf.	95	95	95	95
Erie	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Goodrich pf.	28	28	28	28 1/2
GT Nor pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
GT Nor Ore	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122
Inter-Met pf.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	54
Inter-Met pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Kan City So	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan City So pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
Kan & Texas	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Lake E & West	8 1/2	8 1/2	8	8
Lehigh Valley	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2
Lehigh Valley	21	21	21	21
Missouri Pacific	30	29	29 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Lead	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchison	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Nevada Con	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Air Brake	60	60	60	60
N Y Central	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N Y NH	102 1/2	102	102	102
Norf & West	103	103	103	103
Northern Pac	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107
On & We	30 1/2	30	30	30 1/2
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	77	77	77	77
Ray Con.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2
Reip I & S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	18
Rock Island	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rumley pf.	40	40	39	39
Seaboard A L pf.	42	42	42	42
Southern Pac	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Ry	21	20	20	20
Southern Ry pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
St L & S F	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Tenn Copper	28	28	28	28
Texas Co.	102	102	102	102
Texas Pac.	13	13	13	13
Third Ave.	31	31	31	31
Union Pac.	146	146	144 1/2	145 1/2
Union Pac pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
U S Rubber	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U S Steel pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U S Steel pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Steel pf.	103	103	103	103
Utah Copper	42	42	42	42
Var-Car Chem.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Walash pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Westinghouse	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Woolworth	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2

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Am Ag Chem.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44	

Leading Events of Athletic World

LEANDER CREW ENGLAND'S HOPE IN HENLEY RACE

Strong Foreign and Colonial Competition for Grand Challenge Cup, the Chief Event of Famous Regatta Next Week

TO LAST THREE DAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The prospects for Henley regatta are as bright as ever, but from the English point of view, there may be cause for a little anxiety regarding the result of one or two events. A strong foreign and colonial contingent of oarsmen and scullers will compete this year, and some of them are showing excellent form. The regatta will commence on July 2, and be continued for the following three days, the last day being the most important on account of the finals of all the eight events taking place. Taking the events in order, the grand challenge cup will, as usual, be the center of interest.

The Sydney, N. S. W., crew, the winners of this cup last year, will not defend it again this summer, but the Canadians from Toronto and the Frenchmen from Paris as well as several English crews are competing. Among the latter, the hopes of England will rest as usual on the Leander crew, which is expected to be quite a strong combination, containing amongst others, G. E. Tower (Cambridge) at stroke, A. S. Garton (Oxford), S. E. Swan (Cambridge), A. C. Gladstone (Oxford) and L. G. Wormald (Oxford). Other crews entering for the grand will include London R. C., Jesus College, Cambridge; Thame R. C., and New College, Oxford. The latter will include the famous stroke R. C. Bourne, and though he has not been successful at Henley in former years, he will have a very good crew behind him this summer. An English crew should be once more successful in this event.

The ladies' challenge plate will bring a number of college crews together, including First Trinity, Cambridge, Eton College, Radley and others. The Eton crew are expected to turn out well, and will probably make a great effort to win this event for the fourth time in succession. The Thames challenge cup will be competed for by English eights only, though this event was won last year by the Paris crew. Pembroke and First Trinity, Cambridge, will each send an eight and Oxford colleges will make up several more entries. The London Rowing Club will also send an eight to contest this event.

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BASEBALL PICKUPS

John W. Coombs, the Athletics' pitcher, is in Kennebunk, Me., with his wife for an extended vacation.

—ooo—

With a lead of four runs in the sixth inning the Pirates were again posed in the finish and the Cardinals won by a one run margin.

—ooo—

Kansas City was awarded the berth in the Federal league made vacant by the withdrawal of Covington, Ky., at a meeting of the league officials Thursday night.

—ooo—

Clarence Covington, first baseman with the Denison team of the Texas-Oklahoma league, has been sold to the St. Louis Americans. It was reported the price was \$1250.

—ooo—

In taking both games of the double-header from Washington, the Athletics' Griffith's pitchers for a total of 22 hits and 21 runs. Manager Mack's men have scored 35 runs in their last three games.

—ooo—

The Brockton-Worcester game called for Brockton today has been transferred to Worcester. To even up the average of home games between the two teams Brockton will play at Worcester Friday and Saturday.

—ooo—

It was a great day for the Giants and they are now but 2½ games behind Philadelphia, who were beaten by Brooklyn. Boston outfit McGraw's men hit to four in the first game, but four singles in a row and two wild pitches by Tyler in the seventh alone netted four runs. The second game was easy.

—ooo—

Manager Tinker of Cincinnati made an offer Thursday to Manager Flaherty of Lynn for Frank Harrington of Wakefield, a pitcher, and Irving Porter, a Lynn boy, playing right field for the club. Tinker's offer did not suit Flaherty and he sent back the price he would accept for the youngsters.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P. C.
44	23	.657
40	28	.588
36	32	.522
32	34	.482
31	34	.476
28	34	.451
27	34	.431
24	41	.309

RESULTS THURSDAY

Baltimore 7, Providence 6. Baltimore 5, Buffalo 2. Rochester 12, Jersey City 4. Game, today. Buffalo at Providence. Toronto at Baltimore. Montreal at Jersey City.

FINAL PLAY IN CRICKET BEGINS

PHILADELPHIA.—Final play for supremacy between the champion Australian cricket team and the All-Philadelphia team begins today and will last until Monday. This match is the deciding one, the Australians having won two previous days last week. The local team has been greatly strengthened and cricket followers here are confident of taking the first match, thereby prolonging the series.

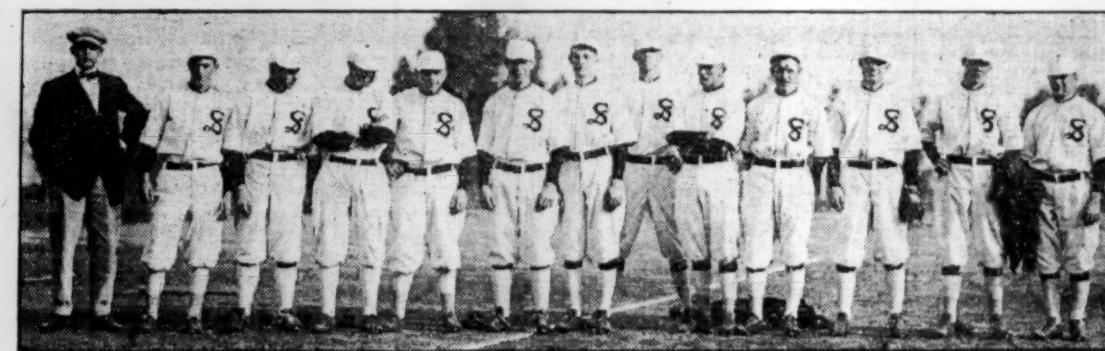
MISS REES OF DALLAS QUALIFIES

KANSAS CITY.—In the central West tennis tournament here Thursday Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Dallas, Tex., was the first to qualify in the semi-finals in singles when she defeated Miss Marian Sowle, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Rees has won eight matches. In doubles Miss Rees and Miss Lyle Hayes of Kansas City defeated Mrs. Malcolm McNeill of Chicago and Mrs. E. S. Brigham of Kansas City, 7-5, 6-4.

ARGENTINE RIFLE TEAM COMING

BUENOS AIRES.—The Argentine rifle team, which is to take part in the international rifle contests at Camp Perry, O., in September, left here Thursday for New York on board the steamer *Vassari*.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY NINE, TOURING JAPAN



Henley Race Outlook

ATHLETICS HIT HARD; LEAD IN RACE INCREASED

Griffith's Pitchers Satisfy Mack's Batters in Double Bill at Washington—McGraw Gains on Philadelphia Nationals

TWO FOR BROOKLYN

Connie Mack's men have stepped a pace or two farther in the lead. Griffith's pitchers on Thursday threw what the heavy Philadelphia batters liked, and plenty of it. Result, Athletics 27 hits, for a total of 38 bases. The question, "Who can stop the Athletics?" is still unanswered.

Without playing, the Boston champions slipped back to fourth place. Today and tomorrow Stahl's men face Chance's team in four games.

Brooklyn's double defeat of Philadelphia and New York's double victory over the Boston Nationals gave McGraw's men a slight boost in the standing, narrowing the gap between the pennant holders and Doolin's pennant chasers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P. C.
46	15	.754
40	20	.666
37	23	.587
31	28	.525
34	31	.523
27	41	.397
24	39	.371
18	42	.290

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston, New York, postponed. Philadelphia 11, Washington 2. Philadelphia 10, Washington 3. St. Louis 6, Boston 5. Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.

ENGLISH POLO NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Polo is in full swing just now at Oxford University and is being placed on a firmer footing than has been the case for many years, perhaps, even since its foundation at Oxford in 1874. The club is now under dual authority,

viz., the president, E. F. Lawson and the secretary, the Hon. J. Pearce. The fact of Mr. Pearce's permanent residence in the neighborhood has produced a very necessary stimulant to the game at the university, for Mr. Pearce is a keen and well-known player. Furthermore the affiliation of the University Club to the County Polo Association has united the interests of the two bodies and should be a source of strength to the Oxford organization, the membership of which must of necessity continually change.

—ooo—

White of Chicago is third with 45, and Johnson of Washington fourth with 38. Wood, who has not been in the league so long as some of the others, is ninth with 23. Three pitchers have 10 or more shutouts of one club to their credit. They are Walsh, White and Hughes. Walsh has shut out the Boston club 15 times, while White has shut out Detroit 12 times, and Hughes has shut out Cleveland 10 times.

Following are the figures showing the runless games pitched against each club by the 13 American league pitchers who have 10 or more shutouts to their credit:

Walsh, Chicago, 35—Against Boston 13,

Washington 2, Philadelphia 8, Detroit 7,

Cleveland 6, St. Louis 6, New York 4.

Plank, Philadelphia 31—Against Detroit 10, Chicago 9, Boston 8, Cincinnati 8, Washington 2, New York 8, Cleveland 4, Milwaukee 1.

White, Chicago, 45—Against New York 12, Philadelphia 11, Washington 7,

Cleveland 5, Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.

Johnson, Washington 38—Against New York 1, Cleveland 6, St. Louis 6, Chicago 6.

Wood, Detroit 31—Against Detroit 10,

Philadelphia 1, Washington 1.

White, Boston 29—Against New York 8,

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2, Washington 3,

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

Willert, Detroit 12—Against Washington 10, St. Louis 3, Boston 2, Chicago 2,

Cleveland 1.

Collins, Boston 11—Against Chicago 5,

Detroit 2, Cleveland 1, New York 1, Philadelphia 1.

Willert, Chicago 11—Against St. Louis 3,

Boston 2, Philadelphia 2, Washington 2,

Cleveland 1, New York 1.

Walsh, Boston 29—Against St. Louis 3, Chicago 5, New York 5, Cleveland 4,

Detroit 3, Washington 3, Boston 1.

Coombs, Philadelphia 35—Against Washington 13, Cleveland 5, Boston 4, New York 4.

Hughes, Baltimore 30—Against New York, Washington 24—Against Cleveland 10, St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5, Boston 2, Detroit 1,

Philadelphia 1, Washington 1.

Wood, Boston 23—Against New York 8,

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2, Washington 3,

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

Willert, Detroit 12—Against Washington 10, St. Louis 3, Boston 2, Chicago 2,

Cleveland 1.

Collins, Boston 11—Against Chicago 5,

Detroit 2, Cleveland 1, New York 1, Philadelphia 1.

Willert, Chicago 11—Against St. Louis 3,

Boston 2, Philadelphia 2, Washington 2,

Cleveland 1, New York 1.

Willert, Philadelphia 29—Against St. Louis 3, Chicago 5, New York 5, Cleveland 4,

Detroit 3, Washington 3, Boston 1.

Coombs, Philadelphia 35—Against Washington 13, Cleveland 5, Boston 4, New York 4.

Hughes, Baltimore 30—Against New York, Washington 24—Against Cleveland 10, St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5, Boston 2, Detroit 1,

Philadelphia 1, Washington 1.

Wood, Boston 23—Against New York 8,

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2, Washington 3,

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.

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THE HOME FORUM

Women Take Dresses Apart to Wash in Japan

When Japanese women make their clothes they sew them together with a long needle, several stitches being taken at one time. The stitches are about a quarter of an inch long; what would be considered good basting by American women. When a garment needs washing, these stitches are all pulled out so that the pieces are separated as they were when first cut out. They are then carefully washed and thoroughly rinsed, after which each piece is laid on a smooth board and all the wrinkles rubbed out. They are then set out in the sun to dry. When dry the cloth is as smooth as if it had been ironed. The garment is then sewed together again and hung away for use.

It would seem that ripping up a dress to wash it would be a big task, but the *kimonos* are loose-fitting garments, held in place of the *obi*, which winds around the waist two or three times, tying in a very large knot in the back. This completes the fit. It seems to be no trouble for Japanese women to separate their garments into pieces and then sew them together again. At any rate it is their way and they do it very quickly.

American Gardens

The privacy of European gardens is not often attained in American houses, lots, open to the street, and this may explain why Americans have not in general learned to live in their gardens or upon their lawns, thus making them really extensions of the house. When the garden is so sheltered from the street and from the windows of the house that it is as private as a room, then this practical use of it is natural and delightful. Americans are beginning to have porches added to their houses in such a way as to constitute rooms of the house, sometimes arranged so that they may be either open or closed to the air. The next step is to plant with hedges and trees and a judicious placing of vine covered lattice or even awnings to use the very ground itself as a house extension.

Poets Practical Men

Ideals are the most practical things on earth. It is only through them that the world gets its chores done. And it takes the poet in man to find and hang on to the ideal. Ergo, you must face the paradox and complete the syllogism—poets are practical men.—Rose Young in *New York Post*.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief; ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of the paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London; Telephone 9723 Central.

MAN'S TRUE HOME

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIDDEN deep in every heart lies the love of home. Nor is this feeling confined to the human race. Most animals have a fixed abiding place, to which they cling; indeed, fancy may lead one to believe that even a flower may be ill at ease if removed from its native environment. Many an artist has endeared himself to mankind by depicting in painting or song the ideal home. In fact, the "homing" instinct seems to be well nigh universal, and it therefore behoves us to ponder thereon for the purpose of glimpsing the deep, spiritual truths which are but poorly counterfeited by even the best human impulses.

There are many conceptions of what "home" is. The dictionaries give, among several definitions, the plain matter-of-fact one, "dwelling, abode." These definitions give one a sense of order and system—a realization that in God's great plan there is a right and proper place for each one of us. Each idea of God has his own particular niche which none other can fill. The same power which guides the planets in their courses governs and directs the minutest affairs of mankind, and Christian Science teaches one to look beyond and through the seeming confusion of mortal sense. To attain true success one should understand that he has his own rightful place in the scheme of things which cannot be taken from him. Moreover, he must see with equal clearness that any attempt on his part to infringe on another's right can but end in failure and disaster for himself. There is room for all, and to gain one's own place it is never necessary to crowd out another. In the words of Jesus: "In my Father's house are many mansions."

To most people home is more than a place of abode. It is the companionship of loved ones which is cherished. This higher conception of home is seen in the words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the center, though not the boundary, of the affections" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 58). In these few words is depicted the highest type of earthly home, in which reign tenderness and mutual consideration. Moreover, its joy is unselfish, for its doors are open wide to welcome those without who would share its cheer. Such homes as this, ruled by the Christ-spirit, are scattered like havens of refuge all over the world.

All this is beautiful and helpful, yet we must go deeper if we would banish the shadow-beliefs from the eyes of those who seem to be shut out from the tender intimacy of home life. In fact all must sooner or later build their homes on the Scriptural teaching that God is Love. Man, made in Love's image and likeness, can never for one instant be separated from God and therefore is always dwelling in his true home—the house "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Oh, this wondrous sense of man's unity with Love! It humbles, yet uplifts; it washes away all human self-sufficiency as the sands of the sea, yet enables one to stand like a rock, relying on the Father's promise: "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

On page 589 of Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book, Mrs. Eddy gives the higher meaning of Jerusalem as "Home, heaven," and one can gain this true sense of home only as he becomes conscious that man's real and eternal abiding place is in the divine Mind. In this blest abode, no sorrow or inharmony can enter, since it is seen that nothing can separate man from God, from Life, Truth, and Love. Moreover, as we gain a realizing sense of this unity, we see the unreality of any belief in separation and it becomes apparent that no barriers can exist to divide the children of God one from another. As a well-known hymn by Samuel Longfellow expresses it: "The seekers of the

About Pruning Tomatoes

Here are the tomato-plants in the garden, standing like small trees, only with their tops supported by a frame that carries the weight which their long, juicy stems or trunks are not able to lift unaided. On these stems no branches have been allowed to grow (if the very best method of training tomatoes has been followed), and, as a consequence, all the strength of the plant has gone to developing the few branches left at the top and the fruits which these branches bear—and wonderful fruits are the result. Of course, it would not do to let the tomato-plants develop all their side shoots, and then cut them off. Mercy, no! These side branches or shoots must be "nipped in the bud"; that is, they must be just rubbed off gently, the moment they lift their heads out of the main stem.—St. Nicholas.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Taking His Measure

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was talking, on his trip home from Panama, about tips on ocean liners, according to the Washington Star.

"There is a fixed unit of tipping, \$2.50—or at least there used to be," said he. "A steward on an ocean liner once said to me at the end of a voyage: 'Mr. Blank isn't worth much.'

"How can you tell?" said I.

"Oh," he answered, "it's easy for us stewards to take a man's measure."

"I suppose," said I, "you measure him from tip to tip."

MIXERS GOOD AND BAD; THEIR PUZZLES

THE phrase "a good mixer" is an expressive bit of colloquialism and an encomium which most of us who deserve it not allow to pass without much regret.

We flatter ourselves with the thought that if we really liked to mingle easily and freely with strangers or half acquaintances on haphazard pleasure seekings we should do so.

Perhaps there is no situation where the power of mingling in such friendly relations with all sorts of people under all sorts of conditions is more sharply tested than when one goes to visit at a house where hospitality reigns supreme over privacy. In such a house one may run into that close association with people of not sympathetic temperament which sometimes seems the one least endurable experience of life. The little tricks and mannerisms, the very habits of speech, of such a person, mean an hourly ruffling of the smooth surface of one's disposition and after three days one manages to concoct a telegram demanding instant return to the city. It is the bad mixer who does receive the telegram. The good mixer goes saucily on his way, amused by the peculiarities of his companions, when these tend to be disagreeable, and appreciative of those that reveal interesting and original traits of character.

Writing of a house party at a country

home where a small sailing yacht was the delight of the house, some one makes a

"he was a bad mixer,

American Universities Rich in Romance

American collegiate history is full of romance and of thrillingly interesting occurrences of which more should be made, declares a writer in the *Yale Review*. The founding of Dartmouth College in the wilderness by Eleazar Wheelock for the purpose of educating Indian youth; the association of Benjamin Franklin with the plan for the University of Pennsylvania; of Rufus Putnam and of Manasseh Cutler with that for Ohio University; of Thomas Jefferson with the creation of the University of Virginia, and of the two great men memorialized in the name of Washington and Lee University; the impressive commemorative exercises at Harvard and Yale at the civil war's close, the former identified with the participation of Edward Everett, James Russell Lowell, and Phillips Brooks, the latter with that of William M. Evarts and of Horace Bushnell; the invasion of New Haven by the British under General Tryon when good President Nathaniel Daggett, musket in hand, showed his ardent patriotism; the setting-up of the first printing press on this continent at Harvard College, and Washington's assuming command of the American troops under the shadow of his buildings; the temporary holding of Congress in old Nassau Hall; the beginning of the University of Georgia with Abraham Baldwin, one of the framers of our constitution—these are facts taken almost at random indicating the close association of some of our long established universities with the most pregnant events in American history. They have the associations necessary to make them factors in the maintenance of historical continuity for the whole country.

In the Pie Belt

In one of the camps for girls which are splendidly organized and run in summer the rule was that no sweets and soda waters were to be indulged during camp regime. The ban upon girlish indulgence was, however, not quite so stern as might at first appear, for at the end of the lake lived a woman who was famous for her home-made pies and the girls might buy pie whenever they wished. All they had to do to secure the pie was to walk around the lake. But as this was a walk of 17 miles it was held, rightly enough, that the girl who accomplished it deserved her pie. Perhaps the most interesting fact concerning the pie woman, however, is that her girlish patronage was constant and regular.

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And

Health

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the
Scriptures

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(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

ELECTION JUGS OF ENGLAND

ELECTION jugs have for many years past been made in Shropshire and Staffordshire to celebrate the election of a new member of Parliament. The set of jugs in the picture range in age from 6 to 117 years. The large jug in the center was made at the election of the Hon. William Hill who represented Shrewsbury in four Parliaments in 1796 and has inscribed on it the number of his majority, 89. The small jug beside it is a Coalport jug and was made 110 years later. It bears the inscription:

Oneness With God

Large, vigorous, efficient life, fruitful life is his who communes with God. Perhaps there is a little danger in our days with our great emphasis on service and the doing of good works to neglect this meditation in God's law, this communion with Him which makes a rich and fruitful life. We must guard against this. For our lives will surely grow both weak and barren if we neglect this contact with the life-giving Spirit. The very effectiveness of our service and our abiding social enthusiasm rest in our oneness with God. He cannot give much who is not continually enriching himself.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

June

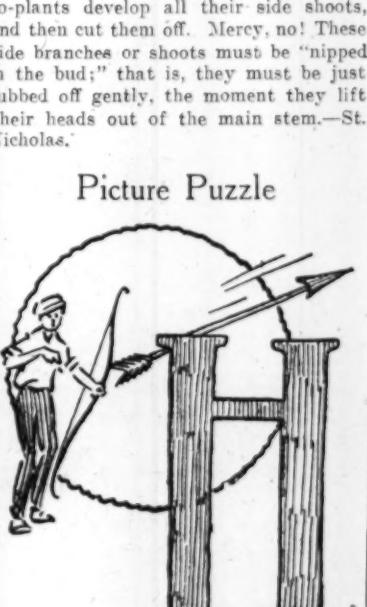
How fair is June. Her face reflects The glory of the cloudless day, Hers are the primal summer blooms, And all the beauties left from May. The birds still warble mating songs, The brook still unrestrains its glee; The silver joins the bobolink's In crystal spontaneity.

How fond is June. Her footsteps kiss The blue-eyes in the meadow grass. The wild-rose blushes at her tread, The laurel glows to see her pass. A fragrance greets her from the sun, A tang of wild all green and glint, Fresh fairy scepter for her hand, The aromatic spears of mint.

How fleeting June. Her azure days Float o'er the scene and pass afar. Her saffron nights grow veiled in dusk All jewel-fastened with a star.—Isabel S. Mason in Book News Monthly.

Naturally the great improvements in organ building, making for ease of manipulation and greater variety of tone, have had in the last 30 years their result in the production of a much more complex class of organ music, a writer in the Harvard Musical Review says. Yet the giant organ works of Bach, written nearly 200 years ago, for a much cruder instrument, still afford the greatest opportunities for the resourcefulness of the modern organ. Indeed, far from having outgrown these pieces, it serves more to enhance their beauties and merits.

Picture Puzzle



What farming implement?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Minorca.

The Canoe Test

What boys in certain summer camps must do to win the privilege of canoeing was shown a writer for Everybody's Magazine at bathing hour, when two candidates took the canoe test. The boys, having first qualified as swimmers, took out a canoe each, fully clothed. Each was then upset and left to the problem of righting his canoe, getting the water out of it and himself in without upsetting it again. These tests vary in the different camps, but not even in the girls' camps are they much less severe than here. Yet by the middle of the summer season an average of more than 90 per cent of the campers have won the coveted privilege.

CALIFORNIAN WITH FAITH IN HIS STATE

HERE are four reasons why the editor of *Out West*, George Wharton James, sees in California the culminating glory of the future not only for the United States but the whole world. First of all, civilization has moved steadily westward till it has rested at last on the shore of the western sea that becomes the eastern sea on the other side of the world. This points, Mr. James says, to California's historical destiny as the inheritor of all that has gone before. It is the last land to be discovered and civilized in the great belt of world progress that has never gone outside a certain zone north and south.

From the greatness of Greece to the glories of the gold coast of the Pacific, thinks this writer, there is a clear chain of steadily westerning development. Just how great Australia with her growing powers will view this historical and geographical deduction, it is easy to fancy. But the notion is interesting, for all that, and Australia and Canada may find how to draw their own deductions, too. Perhaps they will do so by reminding California that every civilization in the belt described here has passed its glory on to another. Then to be true to tradition California's glory also must be transmitted, even if the magic circle be broken through.

The second reason for California's of states in the gold rush.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, June 27, 1913

Russian-American Treaty Status

SECRETARY BRYAN authorizes the statement that Russia's request, made last February, for resumption of negotiations relative to renewal of treaty relations has been met recently by an affirmative answer. Hence it is probable that at Washington there soon will be those preliminary disclosures of policy that will make clear to Russia how far the Taft-Knox stand for recognition of American passports held by persons of whatever race is to be indorsed or modified by the new administration. Of course it is quite anomalous and preposterous that two nations with the present waxing commercial relations of the empire and the republic should be without a definite understanding as to the mutual rights of citizens and traders. Yet since the abrogation, Jan. 1, 1912, of the treaty of 1832, by formal act of the United States, this has been the situation.

Russia naturally has resented this action, not so much owing to the act itself, as because of the reasons given for it, based on persistent Russian refusal to cease discriminating between American citizens seeking residence in the empire. That American Jews suffered along with others Russia has steadily claimed was only a detail in administration of a purely domestic matter over which every nation must be conceded the right to dominate, acting for what it believes to be its own good.

This abstraction the United States cannot well dispute, especially as her own national interests are forcing upon her precisely the same issue. But her historic contention has been, and no doubt still is to be under the Wilson-Bryan regime, that she cannot tolerate discrimination as between her citizens abroad, especially if based on race or religion. When differing ideals such as are involved in this controversy clash, a way out is usually found by statesmen. Left to themselves diplomats would arrange a new treaty doing essential justice to all concerned. But American negotiators have to work aware that their proposed compact must pass the gauntlet of a legislative body many members of which are now nominated and elected by direct vote of the people. Precisely what the effect of the "new Senate" is to be on American foreign relations cannot be asserted as yet; but it is not likely to lessen a nationalistic temper.

Politics Has Come to Know No Season

fare, the culmination provoked by the Jackson administration. They have had no counterpart. The people have been content with quadrennial agitation and shown no wish to have it become continuous.

Following the well fixed habit, even the election of 1912, taking high place as it did among the major political controversies of the republic, would be succeeded by a period of calm, a turning to the pursuits of political peace, a satisfied waiting for the next presidential contest, broken by only those activities that state contests would arouse. It is not now so ordered. The Progressive party is a going institution, a constantly going one. It breaks precedents with impunity. Claiming a purpose of general uplift, declaring its intent to work out a closer application to the people of the benefits of government and a closer sharing of the people in the responsibilities for its conduct, it finds a warrant for frequent assemblies.

It is not to be carelessly said that there is no benefit from this continuity of politics. It must at least seem to have a party prudence. It ought to count against the neglect of their duties which is one of the perils of government by the people. But it remains to be shown that there will be a due appreciation of this newest blessing of American citizenship—politics all the time.

Found "A Language of Things"

STUDIES of life in the United States by Italians have not been numerous. In John Graham Brooks' "As Others See Us," there is none listed. Reasons for this, based on conditions of the last and previous centuries, are not difficult to marshal. But too many Italians of late years have found the Americas a temporary or permanent home to make possible continued indifference of Italian thinkers to the ideals, morals, customs, manners and political achievements of lands where their compatriots are now so numerous. A few years ago Ferrero, the historian, left Rome for Boston, and during a stay of several months, during which he toured the country, he carefully studied American plutocracy and democracy in conflict, finding many analogies with events in ancient republican Rome. Since returning home he has written for European journals about American affairs in a way indicating that he found more in the western republic to like and admire than he had expected to when he set forth to explore. A similar impression follows reading the opinions of another Italian investigator, Commissioner Carito, whose book "In the Land of Washington," has just been published in Naples. The national passion for work, the insistence on individual independence, the regnancy of will obedient to a sense of duty—these strike him as characteristics that forbid an estimate of America which makes her people out to be sheer materialists. Incidentally this observer has a word to say about American eloquence which is interesting. Its matter-of-factness, its lack of the highly imaginative qualities and perifervid delivery of the Latin, its "knotty and thorny phrases" do not please him. He sums it up thus: "It is a language of things."

There is a needed note of warning here. Language at its highest is the symbol of ideas and of ideals and not of things. Reaction against formalism and against rhetoric can go too far. Speech

may have the grand manner as well as the noble purpose. It may interest the Italian critic to know that a society of teachers and of friends of oratory with style to it has just been formed in the United States to combat the national tendency to reduce formal public speech to a sort of magnified conversation.

Apropos the American passion for work and most Americans' honoring of industry and of self-support, it is worth noting that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in his new book, "The United States of America," agrees with the Italian observer. The national perils, according to this frequent French visitor to the United States, are not luxury or licentiousness, but rather those of incipient militarism and imperialism and of being drawn into imitation of Europe in submitting to huge burdens of taxation for the sake of the ambitions of war lords and traders seeking new lands and markets to conquer.

WHILE it is true that the Erdman arbitration act has not met all the exigencies of the labor disputes treated under its provisions, it is also true that it has met many, and some of the most important of them, and there is strong ground for the contention that a fuller expression and application of its underlying principles would come very near meeting one of the greatest and gravest economic needs of the day. The spirit of the Erdman act has obtained the common approval and acceptance of corporate and individual employers and of organized labor. It is recognized as the nearest approach to a legislative solution of the arbitration problem so far reached in the United States. Yet it admittedly contains some defects. These, it is proposed, shall be corrected in the framing of the mediation measure the basis of which has, it is understood, received the indorsement of the Wilson administration, of the National Civic Association, of many of the railway presidents and of leaders in the ranks of labor.

One of the most encouraging things about this measure is that it is evidently the fruit of an earnest, unselfish, conscientious desire on the part of those active in its behalf to bring about conciliation that will be lasting between the two great contending interests concerned. So far as it is possible to see, effort on every side is directed toward obtaining once and for all a means whereby differences between the employer and employee may be equitably and speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. Evidences of old antagonisms seem to be absent from the deliberations of the committee having the measure under consideration. Conspicuously absent, also, are evidences of a disposition on either side to obtain advantage over the other. The very fact that Senator Newlands has been offered and accepted as the proper person to introduce the measure, not on political grounds, but because he can best promote its progress through Congress, is indicative of the determination of its friends to keep it aloof from even the suspicion of partisan taint.

It is objected in one official quarter that the new measure is going too far as it is at present tentatively framed. All that is necessary, it is held, is that the Erdman act shall be strengthened in its emergency clause. To this it is replied that, as regards the introduction into the bill of every possible provision likely to be of value when the act shall be under practical test, it cannot go too far. With this the public, we believe, will heartily agree. What is wanted is an arbitration bill, an act for the promotion of mediation and conciliation that will cover every imaginable contingency and leave nothing to be desired on either side.

Women in Politics and Tax on Bachelors

IT HAS long been the disposition on all sides to speak flippantly of proposals to tax bachelors as such. Yet behind the idea there has been the force of sound economic reasoning. It has not seemed equitable to many in these latter days that the single man should enjoy immunity where the married man is compelled to bear a burden. Regarded entirely aside from morals, and from an economic viewpoint solely, it has not, and it does not, seem right that the man who takes on the responsibility of husband and father should be penalized, as it were, while the man who avoids these responsibilities is rewarded. Rather, in equity, this condition, many believe, should be reversed.

The principle involved has been recognized by the United States Senate in the framing of the income tax rider to the tariff bill. Under its provisions the exemption of bachelors and spinsters is to be only \$3000, while the exemption of married men and women is to be \$4000. Exemptions of \$500 for a child, or of \$1000 for two children are also allowed. No exemptions are to be made for a greater number of children than two. There are other and minor details, but the main point is to be found in the fact that an effort is here made to equalize the burden of the married and the unmarried.

There is little, if anything, to indicate what the attitude of women will be toward this subject when they shall have obtained the privilege, or the right, of dealing with it in common with men. Of course women will see the matter from an angle of their own. Not only the economical, but the social side of the question will appeal to them. A change that will bring about improved relationship between the sexes is among the most important results of political equality anticipated by thoughtful and far-seeing women. Women are far more competent than men to deal with so delicate a subject, to deal with it intelligently and to settle it righteously. And they will, when their day comes, by reason of previous state and federal action, have the problem made ready for solution.

WHEN the New Jersey Bar Association was voting to maintain a committee at the state capital to direct legislation at the next session it betrayed a neglect of reading the Washington lobby news. Or had it arrived at a clear distinction between the good and bad lobby?

REORGANIZATION of the government of the Canal Zone having been postponed until January, 1915, it is due Colonel Goethals to recall that he has not obstructed the change that would reduce his salary by \$5000 a year. In fact he has been urging the change.

IT MUST not be supposed that the "finishing touches" on the Panama canal are light ones. Removing earth at the rate of nearly 3,000,000 cubic yards a month must not be confounded with mere holiday recreation.

GOVERNOR Foss is being generally commended for the appointments he has made to the new commission to have oversight of the railroads, street railways, telephones and telegraphs. He seems to have been governed by the purpose to strengthen the board, the creation of which was accomplished in the face of his veto. The appointments are non-partisan, they have not been made as rewards for personal support, they can add, only through their excellence, to the personal strength of the Governor in any future political ventures. These are sufficiently rare conditions in the politics of the day to constitute a reason for applause.

Conservatism marked the response of the Legislature to the demand for a stronger control over the group of public services that the board will oversee. It provided for the continuance of the members of the present railroad commission when it might well have given the responsible official, the Governor, free hand to make over the board. It was not reorganization but enlargement, with accompanying change of powers from the old form of recommendation to command. The addition of the telephone companies to its care was with a purpose to secure a fuller entrance of the public into knowledge and direction of a service which has been moderately treated.

With all that the new law cautiously provides and with the appointments that are highly approved but are at best minority additions, the question as to whether the state has entered well equipped upon the duty of a strong, wise and effective oversight of the chief utilities must look to the course of the commission for its reply. It is far from radically constituted and not over radically empowered. It has nevertheless the opportunity to bring better conditions than have recently existed and to serve the public in aiding the progress of the companies under its supervision along with the fullest securing of the rights of the patrons of railroads, railways and telephone companies to the best accommodation at just rates.

That the legislation has the value claimed for it and that the appointments merit the approval now everywhere accorded them, is for the actual results to show.

A GOVERNMENT estimate of the number of motor boats now in use in the United States is 200,000. Not as great as the number of automobiles, of course, but their growth in popularity is hardly less striking, in view of the limitations placed upon them both as to the area at their disposal and the length of season.

ILLINOIS will assume the entire expense attendant upon the coming visit of its 414 survivors of the battle to the field of Gettysburg. Every comfort is to be provided for the veterans, and the whole state applauds the undertaking.

THOSE who desire to do so are welcome to sleep in the Pittsburgh parks on hot nights, but they must rise early and tidy up their apartments for the day.

HORTICULTURAL development goes hand-in-hand with agricultural development in Canada, especially in the prairie provinces. The Dominion, like the United States, is now raising very much more fruit than the home market immediately calls for; it has already a great, and it is threatened with a greater, surplus annually, and, again like the United States, it is making every effort to preserve this surplus for all the year round consumption within its own borders and for exportation. Canada, as is now widely known, is a great apple country, and with relation to this fruit it has been confronted with precisely the same problem that orchardists in the United States, from New England to the Pacific Northwest, have had to contend with—are still contending with.

The difficulty on both sides of the line is to reach some solution that will be of real value to the individual fruit raiser. When the crop is large a glutted market brings the price below the point of profit. The individual orchardist and his wife are aware of many methods of preserving apples and other fruit, but they have not the machinery to meet their wants when the surplus is large, and much of their product goes to waste. If it could be held, either whole in storage plants or preserved in jars, bottles and cans, a market would almost surely be found for it later. All experienced farmers are familiar with means of storage and preservation that enable them to salvage a large part of their unmarketable fruit crops, but the inexperienced are, owing to immigration, rather the more numerous on both sides of the line, and with results that, to say the least, are unfortunate.

In the eastern provinces of Canada corporate fruit canneries have long been numerous and prosperous; such establishments are springing up now in great number in British Columbia and in the prairie provinces. Where they are backed by local capital and conducted with due regard to the interests of the producers they are no less prosperous than useful. They do not under such conditions take advantage of the pressing needs of the producers or speculate upon their distress.

The producers are best safeguarded when they combine in neighborhoods for self-protection and self-advancement. This is as true of the fruit industry as of any other in which the farmers are concerned. Cooperation among local farmers that would enable them to install fruit canning plants of paying capacity, to hold off for reasonable prices, and to market their products through reliable agencies, is a recognized need not only in the fruit districts of the Dominion, but on this side of the border, and quite as much in some of the older provinces and states as in some of the younger. The cost of living would be in a fairer way to reduction if all farm waste could be eliminated; if the annual loss from fruit decay alone were prevented, through the instrumentality of cooperative agencies, at least a good beginning would be made in the right direction.

THE Tennessee town of Bristol has courageously done what many hundreds of much more pretentious communities have only threatened to do. That is, it has banished all telegraph, telephone and electric light poles from its business district. It acts as if it might at an early day abolish even the trolley pole.

In the genial Puget sound region cherries are ripening so fast that they are driving strawberries out of the way.

Public Service Commission Now a Fact

Growth of Fruit Canning in Canada